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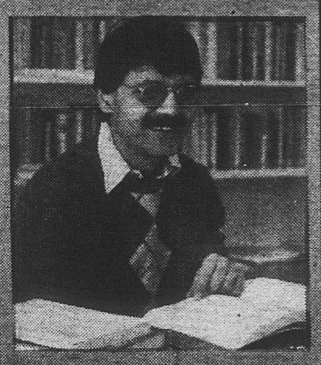

**Meet Phillip Gasper**
The sponsor of the Middlebury Socialists speaks on organizations and revolution
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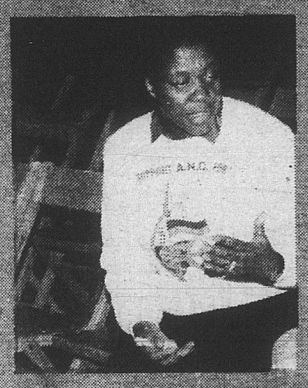

**Apartheid and the Arts**
Sechaba brings South Africa's problems to a Middlebury audience
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**It's that time again**
Middlebury skiers gear up for snow season with promise despite loss of leading team members
page 15

**The look says it all Football coach**
Mickey Heinecken faces frustration with losing season and recruiting
page 16

# Committees offer proposals for Winter Term reforms

By Juliet Dulles

After a flurry of controversy over the academic value of Winter Term last February, discussion of the issue has been directed into committee work, aimed at producing alternatives. Possibilities are presently being reviewed by both faculty and students in anticipation of a February faculty decision to maintain Winter Term, change it, or eliminate it entirely.

Comprehensive changes are being considered by three committees working on proposals composed by the Educational Council last year, which were subsequently submitted to the Faculty for discussion. Two of the committees, created under the auspices of the Educational Council are composed primarily of faculty and the other group, inspired by the Student Government Association, is composed of students.

The proposals suggest either a two semester school year (4-4), excluding Winter Term and lengthening each semester by two weeks, or a significantly revised Winter Term (4-1-4).

This revision, as it was presented to the faculty last year, would emphasize student participation in Winter Term through such alternatives as student-led courses and internships. It would simultaneously relaxes the work load on faculty by allowing them to take every other year off.

Both faculty committees are charged with the task of refining and strengthening the Educational Council's proposals, and then

(continued on page 5)


# The Middlebury Campus

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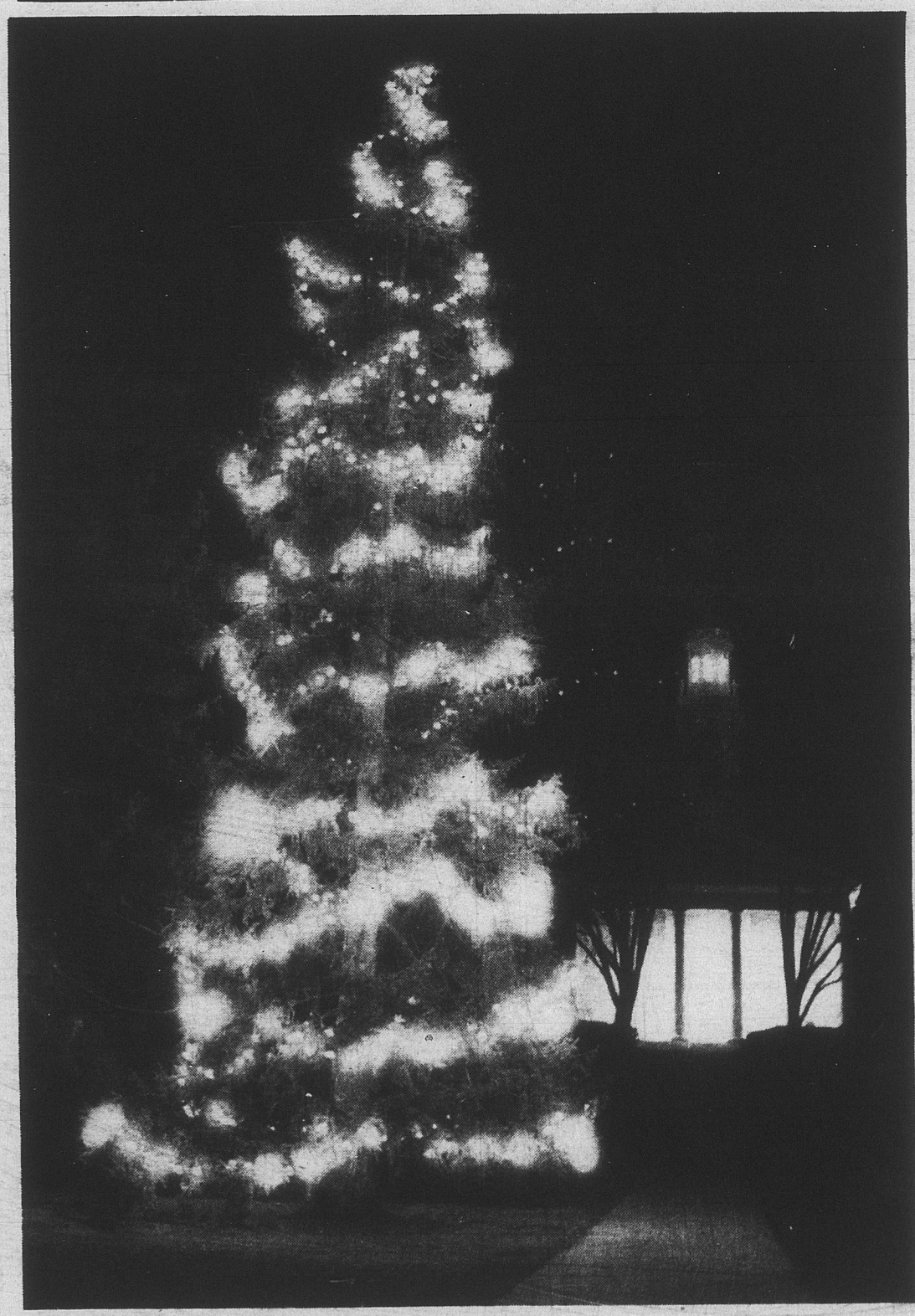

This is the last issue of The Campus until January. Merry Christmas!

*(photo by Rich Compson)*

# SGA seeks loan from College to pay student activity fund debt

By Page Dickinson

Faced with a debt of about $60,000, the Finance Committee of the Student Government Association is asking the College for a loan.

The debt, which has been accumulating for several years but was only detected this summer by the Student Activities Office, stems from problems in money management and from a fixed student activities fee which does not cover the costs of the activities on campus, according to members of the Finance Committee.

The debt presents the Finance Committee with a "multifaceted problem," committee member Genevra Buchanan said. As a result, several committee members have presented proposals to College Treasurer David Ginevan which attempt to handle the payment of the debt and prevention of reoccurences.

The Finance Committee has proposed to raise the student activity fee from $80 to $160, but are also seeking a loan from the College to help pay off the debts. The Finance Committee would not receive the loan as a lump sum, committee member Peter Holmes à Court said. Instead, together with the increased activities fee, the loan would help pay off the debt over the next two years.

The Committee is not forgetting their role in allocating funds for student activities while they are dealing with the debt. Ideally, according to Finance Committee Chairman Jack Templin, the loan would be enough to not only cover the debt but to "get us through this year."

In order to do so, Templin said, the loan would probably figure "in the neighborhood of $110 thousand."

Keeping activities at the same rate they have been, according to Buchanan, is the only "fair thing" for the Committee to do, because, she feels, the debt is not the fault of the entire student body.

"We are not comfortable with cutting activities," she said. "That would affect 2000 people."

Though a formal request for the loan has been sent to Ginevan, "nothing definite has been offered" by the College, Templin said. A final detail proposal is "not yet ironed out," he said, because the Finance Committee and the College are working together to settle details of the loan.

The issue of the College charging interest remains unsettled. The Finance Committee feels that interest should not be paid, Holmes à Court said, because they see the problem as

(continued on page 12)

# Suspect found in recent flashing incidents

By Pam Labatt-Simon

A suspect has been named in the October 19 flashing incident which took place on Cider Mill Road. He has been identified by a farmer who lives in that area and was able to name the owner of the light blue jeep which the suspect was seen driving.

The police believe that the same man may have been involved in the October 10 incident on Bittersweet Falls Road, as well as several other reported flashings in the town. Detective Sergeant Michael Bolduc says that once the suspect has been identified by the victims, they will pursue his involvement in the other incidents further.

A photo lineup is planned, Bolduc said. However, if the police department does not have any photos of the suspect on file, the process becomes more difficult. Court orders will have to be obtained before they can take pictures of the man. Five other pictures will be used, all bearing close resemblance to the man named, who is a resident of the local community.

The penalty for "lewd and lascivious behavior," as it is called by the courts, is up to five years imprisonment, or not more than $300, or both. However, the police must be able to prove both lewdness and lasciviousness. According to the Supreme Court, nudity is not a punishable act. The court's ruling on a case in which a nude man was hitchhiking on an interstate in the Burlington area was that he was innocent, as he was not performing an act of lewdness. Theoretically, according to Detective Bolduc, a person could walk naked down Main Street in Middlebury and could not be arrested.

# College Shorts

By Jean Berghaus

## Nuclear Reactor restarted at Georgia Tech

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission last week gave permission to the Georgia Institute of Technology to restart a nuclear reactor located on campus after it had been shut down last year due to violations in safety procedures.

Last January, the Commission stopped all experiments involving the exposure of materials to radiation. The Commission stated that in an unannounced inspection of the reactor's records there was evidence of an incident in which radiation had been released improperly. The university then responded by closing down the reactor, by reviewing safety procedures, and by analyzing the role of the reactor within the campus.

A spokesperson from the Commission office said last week that although they will allow the reactor to restart, they are proposing a $5000 fine for the breakdown of management of the reactor before the shutdown occurred. The Commission believes that the poor management of the reactor led to failure to follow proper safety procedures.

John. P. Crecine, the President of Georgia Tech, said he does not plan to appeal the fine proposed by the regional office of the Commission.

## Northwestern Students Jailed in Protest Against CIA Recruiters

Last week eighteen students were arrested at Northwestern University for illegally protesting a visit from Central Intelligence Agency recruiters.

The protest, which involved approximately 60 people, took place outside Scott Hall, where the career-placement center of the university is located. Police and Northwestern security officers mad the arrests after protesters ignored an order to stop blocking the entrance to the building.

Eighteen protesters were charged by police with disorderly conduct and disobeying a police officer. They were released on their own recognizance.

## Two College Students File Suits Over Poisoning

The family of Dawn Collins, a Pierce College student who died last June after swallowing a toxic substance during a laboratory experiment, and Shellie McCallin, who was mildly poisoned, have filed suit against the State of Washington for $2.5 million.

Ms. Collins died four days after drinking a toxic substance mistaken for salt water. Charged in the suit were the state, a poison control center employee who was called by the college, the hospital where Ms. Collins was treated, and the companies that made the solution.

After Ms. Collins' death, the State Department of Labor and Industries fined the college $3000 for 10 safety violations, which included failure to have an effective plan for the storage and handling of toxic substances.

Vern Harkins, the lawyer for the Collins family and Ms. McCallin, said the poison center was being sued because it would not release proof that the laboratory technician that called the center gave the wrong name of the ingested solution.

# NEWS

## Computer viruses strike Middlebury

### "Bulletin board" suspected as cause of infection

By Paula Davidson

Two viruses have struck Macintosh computers at Middlebury in recent weeks, and the Academic Computing Office is asking students to have their disks checked for signs of illness.

A "virus" is actually a program that, by attaching itself to other applications on a disk, can duplicate itself, filling up disk space and possibly causing disks to "crash" — many agonizing paper writers are familiar with this problem.

The viruses afflicting Middlebury is not the same virus that swept the country recently, impairing thousands of computers nationwide. Earlier this month, however, nVIR infected the computers of Oberlin College in Ohio. The situation there seems to be under control.

According to Amer Diwan, a teaching assistant in Voter, the two viruses, which can only affect Macintosh computers, are "nVIR" and "SCORES." While the nVIR virus only fills up disk space so that a user could run out when trying to save a file, SCORES can actually cause a disk to crash, destroying the disk.

The Computing office cannot be sure when the viruses began to affect computers here, because a computer virus, like viruses affecting humans, can lie dormant for a period of time before beginning to spread. Diwan explained, "If you have a virus on a disk it might be sleeping, then wake up a few days later." The problems became apparent about three weeks ago, when viruses turned up on the hard drives used by College professors.

No one can know exactly how the viruses came to Middlebury, although one possibility is that they were picked up through the "bulletin board," a computer system that accesses free programs. This system is a testing ground for new computer programs and applications, and is therefore susceptible to viruses. Diwan suggests in addition that a student may have bought an infected disk.

A student checks disks for signs of computer virus

The illness soon affected the server, a Macintosh with a 70 megabyte hard drive holding several programs used by groups such as freshman seminar classes, causing it to be shut down for a while. The server is now operating again, and according to Diwan, "Things seem to be a lot better right now."

Diwan said that there have been no other serious problems due to the virus. Many disks crash for other reasons, such as water damage. However, once a disk has crashed, there is no way to know if a virus was the cause. Computing officials are blaming most disk problems on a virus for now, and are urging all students to have their disks checked in Voter.

The Academic Computing office is using three different programs which can find out whether a virus has multiplied on a disk. One program, appropriately named "Vaccine," sits in the system folder and can tell whether a program which has a virus is multiplying and thus spending the resources of other programs on the disk. Vaccine then notifies the user of the problem. Students can receive a copy of the Vaccine program at the Computer Center by bringing in a blank disk.

The two Macintosh viruses can only affect and spread through specific applications, such as Microsoft Word or MacWrite. Individual files, like a student's term paper, are immune to the sicknesses. Therefore, the best way to avoid the ill effects of a virus is to make backups of all important files.

Academic Computing is gradually destroying the virus on campus. However, as Amer Diwan said, "There's still some out there we don't know about."

## *Evaluation of Science Center, department considers safety, non-science majors*

By Ann Dahlquist

Last spring, a visiting science committee came to Middlebury to begin an investigation of the Science Center and returned in September of this year to continue their evaluation. The eight member committee is chaired by trustee and physician Ivy Meeker, who "provides exceptional guidance", according to Maggie O'Brien, Associate Provost and Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Four committee members returned to Middlebury last weekend to present an oral report proposing certain changes and renovations both in the Science Center itself and in the science department as a whole. O'Brien said this particular report is not really designed for the general public since it can be easily misinterpreted. Instead, it is intended for the administration and for specialists in the field of laboratory sciences. The main purpose of such a report is to assess the situation, with the specifics to be worked later. Before the final report is issued in December, the committee and the President's staff must make sure that the suggestions are accurate and that the evaluations are correct. The committee has also spent time talking to students and faculty as well as administrators in order to better understand the needs of the entire department and all those involved.

Two general recommendations resulted from the investigation. First, the committee intends to make excellence in science its foremost concern. This pertains specifically to majors, for the committee wants to turn out majors who will be competitive in their profession after graduation. Its second priority is "the collaborative integration of science into the liberal arts curriculum", which deals with the rest of the campus. The principle question when looking at this second recommendation is how the science department can service non-majors, and whether or not it can do so without sacrificing its offerings for majors. "Non-majors know about science; majors need to know science," emphasized O'Brien, citing this as the main difficulty that the Middlebury science department faces.

***The principle question is how the science department can service non-majors***

Much of the advice of the committee was based on comparisons with other liberal arts colleges of the same size as Middlebury. Space on this campus is not comparable to that of other institutions, and the Science Center Library is a "special problem", said O' Brien. Middlebury does not have all of the necessary facilities or materials in the science department, and the college has therefore set aside over two million dollars to be spent on science equipment. The committee is "very pleased" at this opportunity to modernize the laboratories.

Some of the money has already been spent, said Tim Wickland, Building Manager of the Science Center, and the rest has been allocated for pieces of equipment considered essential to the department. These include microscopes, analytical equipment, lasers, and sophisticated, up-to-date spectrometers. New equipment for tissue culture (e.g. incubators, hoods), computers and a boat (for the geology department) will also be purchased. Four telescopes have been bought, three of which are now in use. The other is sixteen inches in diameter and will be installed on Saturday. Wickland explained that while two million dollars may seem like a terrific amount of money, we need to recognize the high cost of up- to- date science. "Students here are doing what scientists do, " he added.

The issue of safety was also brought up, something about which the committee is concerned, although it is not their job to review safety conditions in undergraduate laboratory work. The committee concentrates more on safety measures as they relate to the entire building. Wickland feels Middlebury is more conscious of the possible dangers involved in laboratory science than many schools, "Safety is one of our top priorities," he stated. "We expect it to be dealt with forthwith."

## ANNOUNCEMENT:

### for juniors and seniors:

American Literature and Civilization Seminars: Juniors and Seniors interested in enrolling this spring in AL 450 (Major Authors Seminar: Henry James and Edith Wharton; Prof. Millier) or AC 704 (Senior Seminar in American Civilization: The Impact of Television; Prof. Donadio) should be in touch with the instructors of these courses (at extensions 5026 or 5119, respectively) or with the department secretary (ext. 5124) at the earliest opportunity: no later than Wednesday, December 7. A limited number of places will be available in these courses, and these places are likely to be committed prior to registration on Saturday, December 10.

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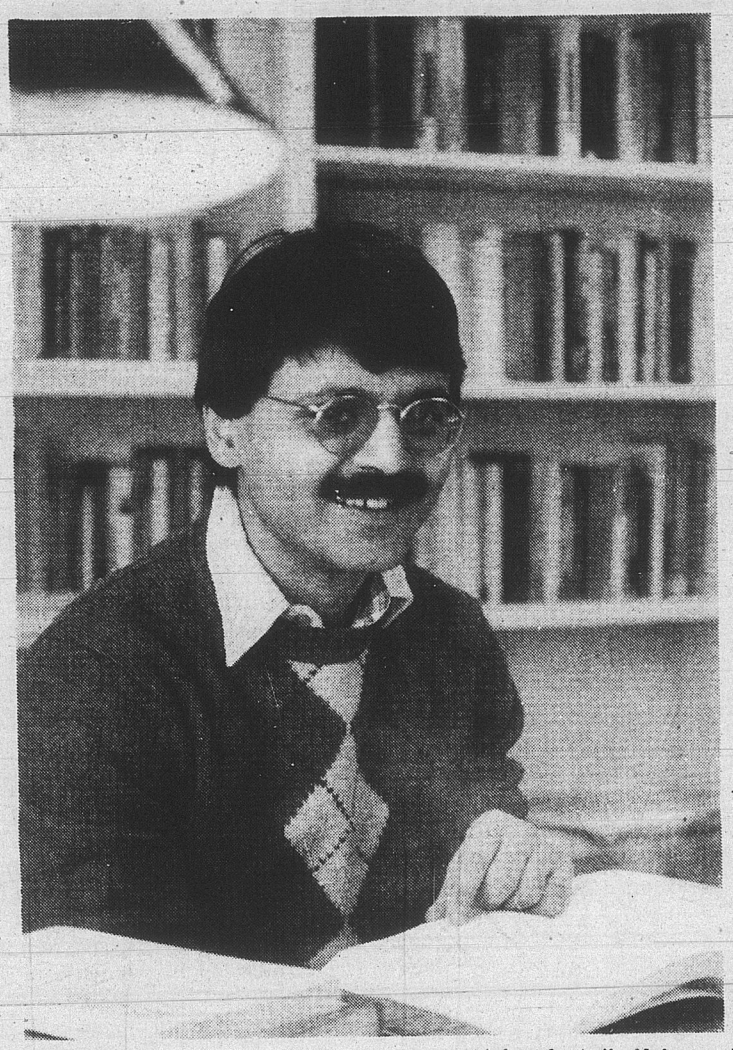
# A socialist in an unlikely setting: interview with Phillip Gasper

*Philosophy professor Philip Gasper is the sponsor of the Middlebury Socialists, as well as a member of the International Socialist Organization. Junior Greg Frezados had the opportunity to interview him earlier this week.*



**Phillip Gasper** *(photo by Aniko Nakazawa)*

**GF:** Having been involved with various student activism groups at other colleges, what are your feelings on the state of student activism at Middlebury?

**PG:** The two campuses that I've been on before, Cornell and [the University of] Michigan, were very active; they were very big campuses and have traditions of political activity. They were campuses that had a lot of anti-war activity going on during Vietnam, and most of the progressive issues have been taken up by various student groups there in the past. So in a way there's a huge contrast because this is a very small place, it's very isolated, Cornell and Michigan are big enough to sort of make their own political environment, whereas at Middlebury, as you'd expect, there's a very low level of political activity. It all depends on an individual getting interested in particular issues then organizing others around them. On the other hand, because it's such a small place, it seems to me that there is a sort of vacuum on the political left. The things that I've been getting involved in around campus have caused a huge amount of interest. At the very first meeting that we organized on campus ("The Case For Socialism" lecture in Oct.) just to talk about Socialism in general, there were about 75 to 80 people, and that's very unusual, especially on a campus of this size. Just because there's not much going on around campus, there is a good amount of interest in left-wing ideas and progressive activities. There's definitely an audience for that kind of stuff.

**GF:** What was the reason for forming the Middlebury Socialists? Why do you think that there is a need for such an organization?

**PG:** Well, like I said, there is a huge vacuum on the left, there are Middlebury Democrats, and Middlebury Republicans, and so on — the mainstream is very well represented — but apart from the Central American group (Act Now), there really isn't anything to the left of the political spectrum. In terms of being able to represent ideas which otherwise wouldn't be available to people, there's a real need for that. The other campuses that I've been involved in have either had established Socialist groups already or they've emerged out of some sort of political activity. People get involved in something like anti-apartheid or anti-racism, and as a consequence of that, they get together and develop a more systematic political philosophy. So, I'm not going to make any predictions about what's going to happen with the Middlebury Socialists, but there does seem to be a lot of interest. There are people who, even if they don't identify themselves as Socialists right now, would be very interested and sympathetic with socialist ideas. That's the point of getting a group like this together. People who are interested can find out more and people who have some vague ideas about socialism and Marxism can sort of flesh those out in great detail.

***"Sanders ran his campaign on the message that he'd work to change things. That message was based on the assumption that existing political institutions can be used in some important way to make significant change, and that's not the case."***

**GF:** What kinds of activities will the Middlebury Socialists be involved in on campus?

**PG:** Well, I'm a member of the International Socialist Organization, and I've been holding meetings here under their auspices. One of the things I hope the Middlebury Socialists will do is organize those meetings so we can keep a regular series of public discussions going on various topics. The idea, of course, is to not just be a group that holds meetings but one that gets involved with whatever progressive political activity there may be. I know there hasn't been a huge amount going on recently but the things that do happen, I hope we can make some sort of contribution — whether it's protesting the CIA on campus, or whatever — we can hold meetings around that. We can help organize demonstrations. If it's got something to do with anti-sexism on campus, we can make contributions there as well.

Almost any issue that comes up, I think that Socialists have something distinctive to say about it, and it makes a difference in the way that we organize and the things that we do to protest, the place we put our emphasis, the solutions that we'd be arguing for, and so on. And if the group becomes big enough, then we'll try to administrate things ourselves, we'd figure out what issues we want to organize around. But we're just starting out, so whatever does happen, I hope that we can make some sort of contribution.

**GF:** Looking back on this year's presidential election, it seems the voters really didn't have much of a choice. What are some of your thoughts on the 1988 campaign?

**PG:** The Presidential election of 1988 has been the clearest example of what the Socialists argue: That the candidates of the mainstream parties represent basically the same values, the same constituencies; they both represent the small minority who control and run our society. In other elections there have been more surface differences, in this election the candidates have been so close on almost all the basic questions that the election campaign itself just degenerated into other, very trivial issues, personal things, and there wasn't any attempt to discuss any very important. Socialists argue that that's true about candidates from these mainstream parties in any election, despite their surface differences; it's just been much clearer in this one. I think that this accounts for the fact that the number of people who voted has been lower than in many, many years (less than 50% of the electorate), and it accounts for the huge disillusionment with the existing political process. That can be a bad thing if it means people becoming apathetic or cynical about politics in general. It's a good thing if people start looking around for other solutions and alternatives, and that's what Socialists have to argue for.

**GF:** Has Bernie Sanders done a good job in trying to present such alternatives?

**PG:** The Sanders campaign, although an alternative to the mainstream and in terms of breaking from the mainstream political parties, has done the right thing. But I have criticisms of the campaign, mainly because Sanders ran his campaign on the message that he'd work to change things — that message was based on the assumption that existing political institutions can be used in some important way to make significant change, and that's not the case. It's not just the people who happen to be elected to power in our political institutions that we have, but it's the institutions themselves are geared toward maintaining the sort of society that we have. And so electing one radical member to Congress won't make any difference at all to important political issues. What it could do, is give somebody a platform for arguing for more radical change. The thing Sanders should have done with his campaign was to be clear about that from the beginning — that there's not much that one person can do, but it is possible to use a platform to organize from. What disappoints me about him and his campaign is he wasn't really looking towards building an organization that could persist after the end of the campaign, he was basically asking people to just come out and vote, and after that, there isn't really anything left for them to do. He's not setting up a political organization that might be able to participate in various sorts of activities long after the election is over. I mean, basic change comes, in the United States and in other countries, when people at the grass roots organize for it. If you look at the big periods of social change in the U.S. in the the 1930's and the 1960's when, say, welfare programs were introduced, they come as a result of large scale popular struggle. I mean, in the 30's, you've got the rise of the union — large scale sit-ins in the auto factories, the Teamsters strike in Minneapolis, and those kinds of things. And it was through these that significant welfare changes were made. And in the 60's, you have the Civil rights movement, ghetto rebellions by blacks across the country, and the anti-war movement — there we saw some real changes. When those movements disappear, it doesn't matter who's in office, the gains that were made usually suffer setbacks. From the late seventies onward there have been attacks on these achievements: union rights, welfare, and so on. So, if we're going to make more progress in these areas, if we're going to have the sort of society that is able to meet the basic needs of all the people, there's got to be a movement outside of the mainstream, I think this is of basic importance.

**GF:** Once there are such grass roots movements and organizations, such as those established in the 60's, what would it take to keep the voice of the people heard?

**PG:** I think it requires more than having those organizations around for just awhile. It requires them to actually change the distribution of wealth and power in the country, that means ending the sort of society in which a tiny minority controls the economy, instituting a society in which the mass of the population is involved democratically in making decisions. Not just decisions like voting every two or four years, but making decisions about how society is to be run — how major economic developments are to go, and so on. This society has got to based on worker's democracy, which means basing all political institutions on worker's councils in the workplace. And having a democratic system in which you have, first of all, automatic and immediate recall for officeholders of all levels; and secondly, you don't have a hierarchy in which the people are paid much more than those in lower positions. You'd have a system in which politicians would get paid the aver-

**(continued on page 19)**

# OXFAM fast raises money for world hunger, questions about meal price

**By Ann Dahlquist**

The OXFAM fast for world hunger which took place on Thursday, November 17th, raised over $2700, according to Ted Mayer, Director of Dining Services. Mayer's calculations show that 446 lunches and 700 dinners were given up by the students who participated. He arrived at these figures by averaging the number of meals eaten on every Thursday since September, then subtracting the number of meals eaten on the day of the fast, a difference of 1,146 meals.

College Chaplain John Walsh, on the other hand, said that 803 students agreed not to eat lunch on Thursday and that 819 students signed up to sacrifice dinners, producing a total of 1,622 meals.

The reason for the discrepancy between the two sets of figures is mainly due to the lack of a reliable system for determining the exact number of meals given up because of the fast. Since the dining halls do not check identification, there is no way of knowing for sure if all of the students who signed up for OXFAM actually went through with the fast. It is these lists of students which serves as the basis for Walsh's data.

Mayer stated that the fast itself is "questionable in the way it is done," and feels it should last for the entire day. Currently, a student who has signed up to fast for dinner can come to lunch and make sandwiches for the meal they were supposed to skip. While Mayer believes that the majority of students go through with their commitment, he sees a definite problem with these few who sign up and go to meals anyway, he said.

The amount of money actually given to OXFAM by the dining services was questioned along with the numbers of participants in the fast. One dollar and seventy-five cents was donated to OXFAM for each sacrificed lunch, and each missed dinner raised $2.62 for the organization. Yet, if someone who is not a member of the college community eats at the dining halls, they are charged $5.00 for lunch, and $7.00 for dinner.

Mayer explained that the lower figures represent the cost of the food itself, whereas the higher numbers take into account the labor and cost of operating the food services. Those latter expenses remain the same regardless of how many meals are eaten by students. "The only variable is food," said Mayer.

Walsh feels the fast as a whole was successful, calling it "comparable to the Crop Walk" in terms of money raised. This amount represents "a significant increase over last year," said Walsh. The money given to OXFAM goes toward emergency relief and developmental projects in underdeveloped countries, he explained.

"The fast is more than the simple act of a student giving up a meal," Walsh stated. "It is enabling another human being, maybe even another country, to survive." He hopes that each student who fasts identifies with those who are starving, for they are learning how to be hungry themselves. "It is not just money we raise, but consciousness," he concluded.

*Just when you thought the elections were all over...*

# Campus 1989: All positions are open.

## *Background information*

For those students who have thought of working for the college newspaper but have been too timid to come to us, we are now reaching out to you. We would like to take a minute to explain exactly what we do here in the Hepburn annex during all hours of Wednesday night. After that, if you think you have what it takes to be one of the few and the proud, we're always looking for new recruits.

As a prominent newspaper once printed, there is a lot to be said for working under deadlines, thinking on your feet, responding to outside criticism, making policy decisions, and working closely with a group of people to put out a quality product. Chances are you will be writing or doing something similar in the future, and The Campus can offer valuable experience in that area.

The Campus offices are located in the basement of the Hepburn Annex, right across from the Proctor tennis courts. Like many college and professional newspapers, we use a network of Macintosh computers and two LaserWriters to typeset all copy. Denton Printing sets our photos and returns the Campus on Friday morning. With a circulation of about 4,000, you're not the only one who gets the paper. The Campus is available to all college staff and faculty, as well as to Middlebury's power brokers; the Trustees, the President and our beloved administration. Copies are also made readily available to Middlebury townspeople.

In addition, we have a subscribed circulation of about 800, including parents, alumni, trustees, editors of other college newspapers (including the Colgate Maroon), and other news aficionados.

Every issue of the Campus from its inception is bound and kept in our offices and in Special Collections at the library. Someday somebody will find what you write today of historical importance.

## *Editorial and business positions*

**Editor-in-Chief-** Highest position on the paper. If you don't know something about it now, don't mess with it just yet.

**Managing Editor-** Responsible for overseeing all layout sessions, and all the responsibilities not filled by the Editor-in-Chief. Be prepared to stay up until at least 5:00 a.m. every Thursday morning.

**News Editor-** Responsible for the news section of the paper, from creating and assigning stories to writing lead articles and coordinating photography. General campus awareness and a good sense of humor is key to this position. This is because if you have a general campus awareness, you have to find it funny or else it's tragic.

**Opinions Editor-** Responsible for receiving and publishing letters to the editor. Also includes finding columnists and articles of special political or campus issues — and artwork to enhance them. A very demanding position; must be well-read and politically astute.

**Features Editor-** Covers everything that's not in the news section. Needs to be creative and on top of campus trends. Positive outlook wouldn't hurt.

**Arts Editor-** Responsible for covering campus and local arts events — theater, concert-dance, and music. Contacts within the Middlebury arts community are helpful; however, we would discourage applicants who are directly involved in productions which demand rehearsal time.

**Sports Editor-** Like Arts Editor, contacts are helpful, but direct participation in our sports program will cause schedule conflicts. We need not only traditional sports coverage — football, baseball, basketball, but articles on the recreational sports that obsess this campus.

**Photo Editor-** Talented, fast-working, dedicated shutterbug seeking action and adventure. Covers everything from lectures to hockey games. Must be dependable. The photo editor is responsible for distributing assignments to staff photographers; this position is more administrative than artistic.

**Operations Manager-** Supervises all business functions. Carries primary responsibility for all non-editorial positions. Not an entry-level position.

**Business Manager-** Responsible for all billing and budget management.

**Advertising Manager-** Co-ordinates advertising sales and advertising design. Works on commission.

**Typesetting Manager-** Supervises typists, ultimately responsible for all typesetting. Paid.

**Circulation Manager-** Responsible for newspaper distribution to mailroom and subscription. *Must* be committed. Two people may be accepted. Paid.

**Production/Layout Manager-** Responsible for supervising and managing layout staff.

Co-positions and assistant positions are available for every slot open. Separate business and editorial applications are available at the Information Desk in Lower Proctor. They are due December 9. We encourage everyone to apply for any position(s).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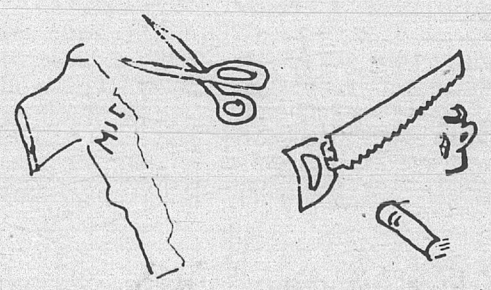

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## The Staff Council: How does it work?

**Compensation Committee: Three Subcommittees**
• College benefits subcommittee – discussing vacation benefits among various College employees.
•Pay issue subcommittee – reviewing the existing policy for reimbursement for employees' use of their own cars.
•Insurance benefits committee – has achieved the assignment of two staff members to participate in all discussion of insurance benefits for College employees.

**Work Environment Committee:**
•Has brought attention to staff concerns in Voter Hall, including noise level and space and safety of garbage storage: Has achieved hiring of a State agency to analyze noise level. Has also changed location of of on-sight garbage storage.
•Addressing low winter temperatures of certain buildings (about 50 degrees) as being uncomfortable for morning custodial staff.

**Staff Development Committee:**
•Looking into a training and development program for staff members.
•Seeking a college wide fund to allocate money for staff participation in off-campus conferences as related activities.
•Pushing for approval to support several staff members in individual development endeavors.
•Preparing "welcoming packet" of information for employees new to the college.

**Publicity and Events Committee:**
•Responsible for maintaining communication between the Staff Council and the College Staff.
•Instrumental in organizing the fall public meeting, presenting an open forum for staff members to become familiar with the Staff Council. •Working on greater coverage of staff issues in *Midd Points*, the College employees' newspaper.

**Election Committee**
•Outlining procedure for March elections: three positions on the staff council will be vacant, including President.

**Ombudsmen (2):**
•Fill role of listening to employee concerns and determining what policy, procedure and resources are available to address those concerns. Offer encouragement – a conduit – for change/improvement.

Repair tools block a North Dorm shower *(photo by Beth Lasell)*

# Improper draining requires repairs in North Dormitory showers

**By Tom Chambers**

The college is replacing parts of the showers in the North Dorm after recent complaints from students living there that the showers were leaking.

One student said, "I was drying off after taking a shower, and water was dripping on me from above."

According to John Woodbury, Director of the Physical Plant, the problem is due to an "improper connection between the shower drain and the sewer system." All of the showers in North Dorm have been checked, he said, and those with faulty drains have been or will be fixed.

Little damage resulted from the leakage. The ceilings underneath the drains that were leaking sustained some water damage, but the main problem is in replacing the drains. If any new leaks occur, which Mr. Woodbury says, "...could happen in the next six months," those shower drains will also be repaired. It takes "several days" for each unit to be repaired, during which time the showers are out of commission.

The people suffering the most from the dripping drains are the students who live in the recently constructed buildings. Tat So '91 says that, "This is really a pain. I wish they'd get it over with."

Mr. Woodbury said that the repairs should be completed "soon."

# *Faculty and student committees brainstorm on winter term*

*(continued from page 1)*

presenting the finished product to the faculty this February. It is likely that the faculty will then vote on the proposals in February or March.

Assistant Professor of Biology Sally Sheldon, who is a member of both committees, said of the Winter Term review, "I'm hoping we can get somewhere." Sheldon has been particularly active on the faculty end of the debate, formulating a questionnaire which was distributed last year. With a response rate of 84 percent, the questionnaire showed that all of the college's academic divisions rated a semester system highest over alternatives such as a regular Winter Term or a revised version.

Physics Professor Frank Winkler, former chairman of the Educational Council affirmed this statistic, saying, "If it(Winter Term) had been to a vote last spring, I would have expected it to be voted out."

The SGA sponsored committee is composed of SGA President Margie Lynch, four members of the SGA and Peter Gries, a student member of the Educational Council. The group, which has met four times, has taken up the revised Winter Term proposal and has added its own suggestions. These suggestions ensure that class size is kept small and encourage student participation, attendance and inter-college exchanges.

The final version will be submitted to the SGA at its next meeting, where representatives will be invited to add their ideas. Lynch commented that the SGA committee hopes to have the additions incorporated into the final 4-1-4 proposal submitted by the to the Educational Council.

When asked about the likelihood of Winter Term surviving, Gries said, "As long as students are organized and prepared, I think we can save it. . . I'm pretty optimistic."

At this time, Winter Term is not significantly different from last year except for changes in two areas. First, the catalog does not state if the courses are to be pass/fail or graded. Also, no major lecture series is planned, such the series last year, designed to compliment last year's Freshman seminars.

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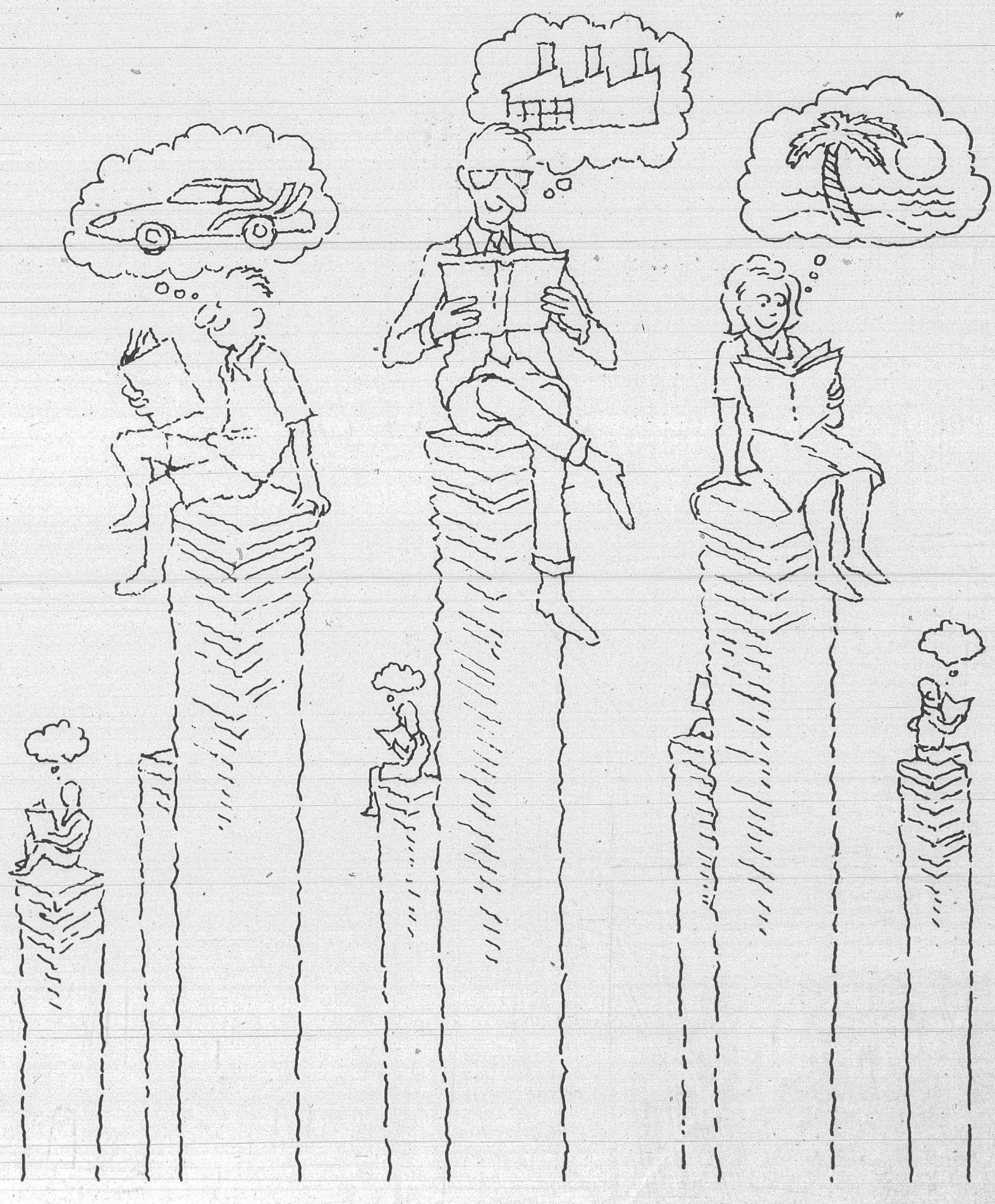

# FEATURES

## The Campus Observer:
### *Treating the computer virus*

**By John Renwick**

I make myself go. I've been hearing all these rumors going around about a virus, but when I read the Virus Alert bulletin I know this is no joking matter. So I go.

His office is small, cluttered with a few computers. He motions to me, gravely, to sit down. Sure I'm scared. I mean, who wouldn't be? I start thinking about what will happen to me if I am indeed infected with this virus. Will it bring shame upon my family? What will my friends say? Will I be allowed to eat at Proctor? Sweat moistens my brow. He takes my disk.

He starts tapping away on his computer. His fingers are a blur, his face is real serious, and he's staring intently up at the screen as letters and numbers and icons are flashing up there like there's a lightning storm or something. I'm eating my pen, and wishin' I had a blowdryer for my armpits.

He keeps plugging away, and occasionally he gives me this solemn glance as if to say, "I know what you must be going through.'" But he doesn't really, though. I mean, I don't know a thing about computers. I was just writing a history paper, when I see this virus warning, and someone tells me I'd better go and get checked for a possible infection. *Infection?* I ask 'em, "You mean I should always wipe down the keyboard before I start touching it?" "No," they tell me, "your *disk* might be infected." Unbelievable. My computer disk can get a virus. The other day I'm watching the news and they report that some Cornell student had infected computers all over the *country*. Now, it was one thing when computers could read, write, think, and even talk. But now they can get sick, too?? I'm telling you, these things are getting too frighteningly human.

Meanwhile, back at the "operating room," the good "doctor' pauses for a moment. I feel like a worried father. So I ask him, "How does it look, Doc?" He turns to me, places a reassuring hand on my shoulder, and says, "You have no virus. But we can never be too sure. I'd like to run another test." And he starts tapping away again. I wonder if this guy has ever witnessed a tragic disk death before.

Then he says he's going to give me a vaccine. I tell him, "Doc, I'm scared of needles." He says, "It's not for you, it's for your disk." Oh, so now computers get *medicine*, too? Why don't we throw in a pair of jogging shoes for the thing, while we're at it? He doesn't appreciate my humor. He hacks away at the computer, and this little hypodermic needle appears on the screen. Unbelievable. And the Doctor turns to me and says, "Now your disk is safe." Great, now my

## The Addison Independent battles the Voice

**By Thomas S. Louderback**

There is a war going on in Addison County. It is a war of words and ink rather than blood and bullets. Addison County is one of the few communities its size to have two weekly newspapers that report the news and events of its people. The Valley Voice, now fourteen years old, and the Addison Independent, 42 years old, operate quite differently but both fight to remain alive while appealing to a small audience.

The Valley Voice concentrates on delivering the community story. It is less complex, more of a small town paper than the Independent. The Voice often offers profiles of interesting people from the area, telling of their lives. The Voice also offers popular columnists and a local astrologer, Kathleen Johnson, who lives in Brandon.

The Addison Independent, on the other hand, is more of a strictly news newspaper. Most recently, the Independent put out The Pulse, a tabloid that tried to portray the mood, or the pulse of Addison County. Since then, the paper has made The Pulse into its shorter Monday edition with another addition coming out on Thursday. In addition, the Independent tries to uncover stories and controversies around the county. It speaks out from time to time in its "By The Way" column, which offers shorts about the often silly and ironic happenings around the area.

Both papers have experienced dramatic changes lately. The Independent, once a hard line conservative paper, switched its bent after being purchased by Angelo Lynn five years ago. Lynn hired Tim Peek as his editor, who helped cement the paper's new position.

The Voice folded last year due to declining circulation and financial problems. As the Independent's circulation grew, the Voice declined. Although the Voice offered its "hometown paper" with its local astrologer and popular columnists, it could not compete with the Independent. The Independent appeals to the new generation of Vermonters, although it sometimes puts people off with its occasional hard edge. The Voice was later bought by its printer. It hired a new editor and subsequently made a comeback, challenging the Independent's hold over the local market.

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MIDDLEBURY — Local school offi-
Hurricane Joan devastates Nicaragua

Presently, the Independent seems to be winning. The Voice still has the same look and feel as the old Voice. The Independent keeps trying new tactics and growing in circulation. Yet the common opinion of the county is in favour of two papers. After the Voice folded in 1987, editor of the Independent Tim Peek said, "The county deserves two newspapers. They compliment each other." It is still too early to tell if the Voice will make it. It has been back for less than a year, competing in an increasingly tougher market.

*Next issue, the sordid history of the two papers.*

## *Adlai Hardin '90 reports on Nicaraguan disaster*

***Adlai Hardin '90 is acting as a translator for the Sandanistas. He has been in Nicaragua for several months and will be returning to the United States shortly.***

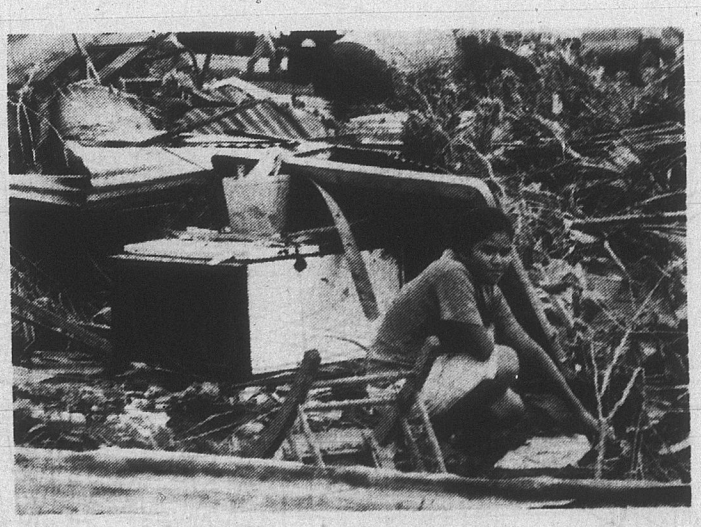
**By Adlai Hardin**

The views from atop Vermont's peaks generally do not afford the average Middlebury student the most vivid perspective on world events. Absorbed in the flurry of deadlines and mid-terms, chances are you were probably only scarcely aware of the U.S. media's two column thirty-second blink and blow over coverage of Hurricane Joan, which tore through Nicaragua the weekend of October 21.

Nicaragua's plight has thus far been easy to ignore. In this busy season for natural disasters, which saw hurricanes and monsoons assault Jamaica, the Sudan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Philippines, Nicaragua has been drowned out by the howl of other winds.

Nicaraguans are no strangers to strife and tragedy, natural or man made. In 1972, an earthquake leveled Managua two days before Christmas. Ten thousand people were killed and the capital has never been rebuilt. Between 40,00 and 50,000 people were killed during the insurrection against the Somoza family dictatorship in 1978-79. The country suffered more than $500 million dollars in damages during the struggle, much of it due to Somoza's full scale indiscriminate bombing of cities. The seven year-old contra war has brought another 50,000 casualties and exhausted the economy. And now this.

Hurricane Joan has directly affected almost 600,000 Nicaraguans, roughly a fifth of the country's population. Nearly thirty thousand homes were destroyed, leaving almost 187,000 people homeless. Some 100,000 farmers lost their tools, their crops and their livestock. More than 300 schools were destroyed. As of November 13, three weeks after the storm, more than 80,000 people were still living in temporary shelters.



**Hurricane Joan devastates Nicaragua**

Thanks to a massive civil defense campaign, only 122 people died. Some 320,000 people —roughly one in ten of all Nicaraguans — were evacuated from low lying areas. Some 1300 tons of food and medicine were distributed throughout the country prior to the hurricane. The air force alone evacuated 11,000 people at the last minute. Emergency crews worked through the storm helping those seeking shelter at the eleventh hour; some people were reluctant to leave their homes for fear of theft, and others were taken in by contra radio broadcasts which minimized the storm and suggested the preparations were nothing but a "Sandinista show."

News of Joan's devastation came out little by little over the next few days as communications were restored and damages assessed. The good news was that Managua had not suffered the worst of the storm, and that the civil defense precautions had prevented a high national death toll. Aside from that, the news was bad, and with each new piece of the puzzle, the picture grew bleaker.

Corn Island and Bluefields were both virtually wiped out, and most of the town of El Rama was left under water, as deep as 46 feet in places.

All of Corn Island's 7500 residents were left homeless. In a conversation broadcast with Daniel Ortega via radio from the island, Ray Hooker, a National Assembly delegate from the Atlantic Coast gave most Nicaraguans the first impressions of Joan's capacity to destroy. "There is not a single house with its roof on the island. Promar,

(continued from page 7)

# Nicaraguan disaster

the only seafood processing plant, was destroyed, as were the schools and the only clinic. All the churches and stores were also destroyed."

Nicaraguans will be living with physical reminders of Hurricane Joan for years. The scope of the ecological and infrastructural damages has grave consequences for Nicaragua's already ailing economy.

"We're not talking about damages to just one crop or just one area. The destruction is nationwide," explained Salvador Mayorga, Vice Minister of agriculture. He estimated the country would lose $40-50 million in agricultural exports this year. That's about a quarter of last year's exports blown away in a matter of hours. Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz said that the country's gross domestic product could drop from -4% of last year to below -25%.

The hurricane comes at a time when the costs of the war, government subsidies to the urban poor, and the effect of the three-year-old U.S. economic embargo have begun to take their most serious toll on the economy. Inflation from January to September was running at 4500%. In February, the government freed prices and wages as part of an economic restructuring package which has had its political costs for the government, especially among the urban poor. The package was aimed to spur export production and cut government spending. After mid-year agricultural gains and a dramatic cut in government personnel, the picture seemed to brighten from black to gray. But now, the government will be once again be forced to increase spending, printing more money and thus feeding inflation.

Despite the broad spectrum of countries who responded to Nicaragua's distress call in the wake of the storm, relief aid has come in a slow trickle. Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Paraguay and Uruguay have all contributed, along with hundreds of U.S. and European independent organizations. But Reynaldo Tefel, chair of the National Emergency Committee, said the international assistance would not cover Nicaragua's basic food costs.

One country is notably absent from the list of donors. The United States, which earmarked $125 million for Jamaica a day after Hurricane Gilbert devastated the island, has refused to make any funds available. The International Monetary Fund and the World Band have also played deaf to Nicaragua's plight.

A number of U.S. press accounts have cited the Sandinistas' refusal to accept the $17 million in U.S. aid to child victims of the war as part of the most recent contra aid package. It seemed unreasonable to Nicaraguans that the U.S. could equip a rebel force bent on the overthrow of the government with one hand and try to heal the country's wounds with the other. One journalist described it as "a case of having your war and feeling good about it, too." The Nicaraguan government has never said it would not accept relief aid from the U.S. after the hurricane, and the National Emergency Committee is a genuinely pluralistic body which has received high marks from Oxfam and Quest for Peace. Of course, as Daniel Ortega has said, the most helpful aid the U.S. could provide would be an end to the war.

Nicaragua is not among the world's most irredeemably beleaguered nations. Hope and a staggering capacity for work continue to survive here: The response of the Nicaraguan people in the immediate relief effort is testament to that. More than $35,000 poured in to the Red Cross in Managua in a single day during the week following the storm, the bulk of it coming in denominations of several dollars or less. But there are serious limits to Nicaraguans' ability to offer material support, and thus the collection is largely symbolic. Yet this country need not be a terminal burden on the developed world, its citizens living in misery. With our help, and a genuine implementation of George Bush's plan for a "kinder, gentler nation," it may not have to.

For a detailed report on the hurricane including more information on damages, National Emergency Committee, and relief organizations, contact the Central American Historical Institute, Georgetown University, Intercultural Center, Washington D.C. 20057.

(conitnued from page 7)

**The computer virus**

computer disk is not only smarter than I am, but it's healthier, too. I wonder if there will come a day when computers actually come to life. Will they be able to express feelings and emotions? Will they be able to reproduce? I ask the Doctor how often I should bring in my computer for a check-up. He says, "Well, my friend's dating one and likes to bring it in every couple of months." Thanks, Doc.

# Deutschland, Deutschland: A letter written from abroad

**By Rob Delorie**

It has always been hard writing a letter home. It has been so long, and it's so far away, but there's still so much to say, so much that we want you Midders to know.

This is Mainz, sunny Hauptstadt of Rheinland-Pfalz, Brezel capitol of the world, and home of the Johannes-Gutenberg University (Middlebury's Germany connection). It's a decent sized, average Deutsche Stadt — complete with trains, busses, bums, and rainy days. It lies at the intersection of the Main and Rhein rivers in central Deutschland, about an hour southwest of Frankfurt (with the Zug.) Mainz has a university, a Hauptbahnhof, several post offices and an abundance of churches. Mainz even has its own little Oktoberfest. It is big, even bigger than Burlington.

When you first arrive in Mainz, you have two large realizations: first, that this is not Middlebury, Vermont; second, that this is not even America! There are many things to get used to here in Deutschland, things that we just take for granted most of the time, like the water. Water is a very good thing, I've decided. I will never take water for granted, ever again, in any of its forms. The tap water here gives you severe digestive problems, not to mention calcium deposits! It even tastes bad! After experimenting with different store bought spring waters, you can usually find one that you like; but then it becomes a hassle to keep a constant supply available in your room. And if you want water at a restaurant, not only will it cost you DM2, — it will also be fully carbonated.

Even the water in the shower can be annoying — no it doesn't give you calcium deposits. It just seems to be lacking in some structural ingenuity. The showers here are geared towards an average 6' 11" population and the water seems to shoot straight down. Maybe they're trying to use gravity to compensate for the lack of water pressure.

The toilets also have a water problem. It's a two tier, dry toilet apparatus, hard to explain without losing too much dignity. But it is water efficient.

The food is an adjustment. There are no American style supermarkets. The basement of most large department stores have markets, though they are not certainly not super. The selection is limited and often expensive. They also assume your purchase will be limited. No brown bags await you at the end of the check-out line.

I think you're supposed to buy your food daily, and eat nothing but Brot for breakfast and Wurst for dinner. The Brot is baked fresh, tasty with jam and butter. The Wurst is any ground or processed meat forming a cylindrical shape. If you're lucky, the Wurst will have some kind of prefix on its name, like Bratwurst or Schweinwurst (Pigwurst). But often, you're still left with this unidentifiable cylindrical shape. The name however is misleading; the meat is tasty, though I'm surprised most Deutschers don't die at the age of 32 from cholesterol poisoning.

Of course, Deutschers never die, regardless of their food and alcohol consumption. They aren't the hearty, dour, Bavarian Deutschers that we imagine — the average Mainzer is skinny with pants pulled above his belly button. His lungs annually collect eight times his body weight in cigarette tobacco.

In regards to fashion, the stereo-typed Eurofag does not exist. The hip people just wear black. Black is it.

The people here are great, though. Most people are friendly, if you are friendly to them. No one really has any hatred towards Americans. I'm not quite sure how Deutschers feel about the U.S. military presence here. War is rarely talked about. I think they concentrate most of their racial prejudices on the Turkish and other foreign laborers. But that's hard to detect....

School here is relatively easy, so far. Perhaps not easy, perhaps just different. The courses meet once a week and the professor lectures on whatever he feels like. You're expected to educate yourself in the non-computerized library and ultimately produce some sort of complicated thesis paper at the end of the semester, or during the semester, or after the semester, or perahaps not at all. After eight years, you've accumulated enough random knowledge to become a good bureaucrat. The best course is the one for the students in the Middlebury program. It meets twice a week. With assigned homework and specific lectures, the classes are small. They remind me of home.

Well, what else can I say? This is Deutschland. It's not better. It's not worse. It's just very different. The Bier is great (I won't even bother to describe it) and very available. You can get a McBier at McDonalds. The Wein is great. The Brezeln are great (pretzels). Some parts of Mainz are beautiful, others are not. The people are tall and thin, and they smoke. The cars are BMWs or Mercedes. Some parts of Deutschland are flat, others aren't. There are old castles, war ruins, and big buildings. Most of the technology seems about 10 years behind the U.S., but they still have the best public transportation in the world. There is no milk, but the coffee is great. Most of the houses are identical. Everyone rides an ugly bicycle. And, most importantly, everyone speaks deutsch.

I guess that's all for now. I hope everything's o.k. at Midd. and tell everyone we said hallo. Aufwiedersehen!

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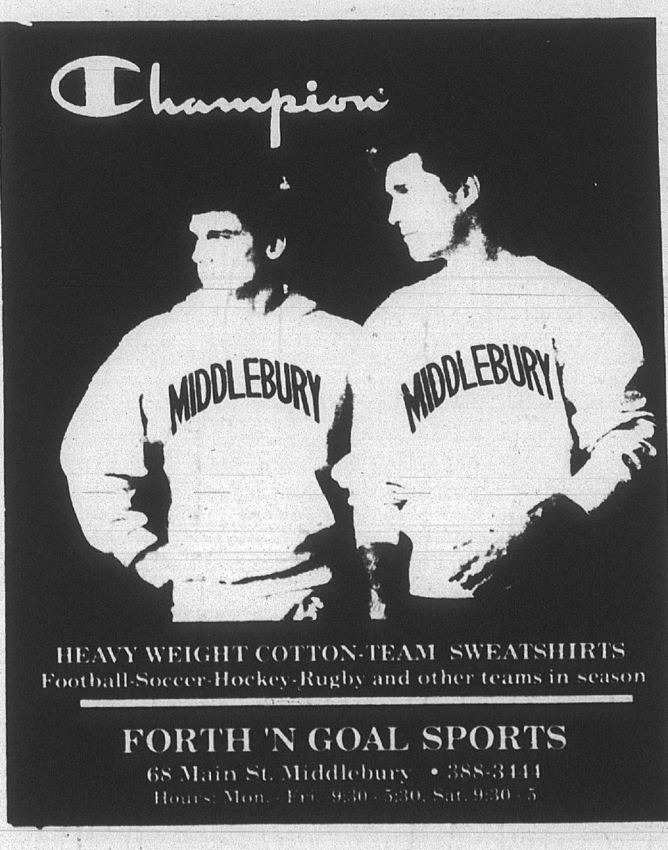


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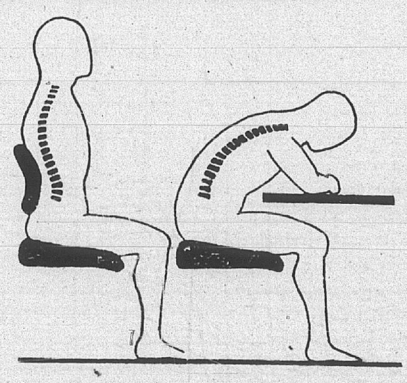

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# Karge teases the mind

By Alyssa Gallin

Craig Karge's *Magic of the Mind* was presented by the MCAB on Thursday, November 17 in Dana Auditorium. Karge, a self–proclaimed psychic, succeeded in triggering the audience's willing suspension of disbelief. With comments such as "bizarro" (Tim Webber); "I was amazed" (Janet Phelps); and "I don't know what to think" (Laura Bozarth), the student consensus was one of somewhat speechless amazement.

Karge primed his spectators with a fifteen minute "teaser performance" during Thursday's dinner at Upper Proctor. A seemingly ordinary guy was attracting a crowd typical of only the finest of food fights. While blindfolded, he identified a bracelet held before him and with one hand raised, he broke a spoon in half.

After introducing himself Thursday evening as an "entertainer," he commented, "I'm going to play around with your minds a bit. Part of what I do is illusion, part is psychological, and another is intuitive." In fear of falling into a trance, I asked the man on my left to pay close attention.

Karge's most extraordinary talent was his "blindfold vision." A volunteer taped two half dollars over his eyes and sealed the strips of tape with a black cloth. With this visual handicap he described and identified a stamp, a driver's license, and a one pound note all held in front of him. I couldn't help but wonder about this oxymoronic eyesight.

The second half of the show was the "mind reading portion." Karge instructed the audience: "Relax and just try to come up with the message. Just try and let your intuition take over. Don't try to rationalize this." He asked them to think of an even number, higher than fifty, with two distinct digits. After several moments of silence, one fourth of the audience reported that they were thinking of the number '68.' Some students pondered their untapped talents, while others looked anxiously towards the door.

Prior to the performance's commencement, Karge had passed around a clipboard with slips of paper on which he had asked each person to write his name, a piece of personal information (such as an address or phone number), and any thought or formula in his mind. The slips of paper, which each participant held, contained a motley array of information ranging from simple questions to a description of an experience at a Grateful Dead concert.

Karge correctly identified a succession of papers and then the event grew personal. Craig Karge summoned my psyche. He asked if there was a member of the audience with the initials A.C. or A.G. I rose, hesitant and modest. He stated my full name, my phone number, and my word, 'mystical.' I sat, astonished and impressed.

The proceeding five physical demonstrations were based on psychokinesis: the production of motion by the exercise of psychic powers. Karge alluded to the concept of a poltergeist, the "noisy ghost or spirit" that is actually someone subconsciously performing a certain action. For example, he asked a volunteer to place her hands lightly on a small table. He warned her, "If the table goes anywhere, you go with it." After placing his own fingertips on the surface, Karge slid the table around the stage and raised it into the air. Incidentally, the student remained on the ground.

Karge asked four volunteers to describe one trait of an imaginary car. Together they created a yellow Volkswagon with the license plate 5225, worth $6502. Karge produced a piece of paper from a sealed envelope in his wallet. The note predicted that four people would describe that exact vehicle. It was written at 8:45 on November 17 on an airplane from Dallas to Boston. One question remains: did Karge predict the future or merely influence the present?

Karge's final accomplishment was the salvation of his own paycheck from the flames of a fire. He placed his check and two slips of paper into three separate security envelopes. A volunteer mixed them and labeled them '1', '2', '3'. The volunteer eliminated two envelopes and set them on fire. Karge asked the audience the pray, adding, "You are under no obligation to pay me." Much to Karge's relief but not necessarily ours, the remaining envelope contained the paycheck. Yet one must not overlook the probability factor. He was working with three envelopes rather than thirt

In closing, Karge informed the audience that man only uses ten to twenty percent of his minds. He marveled, "Think about what powers, capabilities lie in the remaining eighty to ninety percent. The most fascinating computer is your mind. And remember, we are limited only by the imagination." Or lack thereof.

# *Theodore Morrison, Former Director Of Bread Loaf Writer's Conference, Dies At Age 87*

By Debra S. McConnell

Theodore Morrison, a poet, a novelist and the director of the Bread Loaf Writer's Conference for 25 years, died November 27 at Cooley Dickenson Hospital, Northampton MA, according to an article in *The Boston Globe*. He was 87 and had lived in Amherst, Massachusetts.

Mr. Morrison taught creative writing at Harvard from 1930 to 1973 and was a professor emeritus of English at that university. He wrote four novels between 1953 and 1981 and also published four books of verse. In addition, Morrison wrote "The Portable Chaucer" (1949), a modernization of the principal works of Chaucer and also wrote the histories of The Chautauqua Assembly and of Bread Loaf.

Middlebury awarded Mr. Morrison an honorary doctor of literature in 1951, saying he was a "skilled teacher of English composition, adept practitioner of your subject" and expressing thanks for his "loyal, gracious and wise administration of an institution which has given inspiration and competence to so many who labor in the field of letters."

Mr. Morrison spent several summers with his wife at the farm they owned in Ripton. The couple was close friends of Robert Frost, who also lectured at Bread Loaf. After Frost passed away in 1963, the Morrisons bought the Henry Noble Farm where Frost lived and wrote for the last 22 years of his life. Middlebury bought the 150-acre property in 1966 as a memorial to Frost. The Morrisons were the caretakers of the property during the initial years of the project.

# Project of global proportions uncovered in an old parking lot behind Proctor Hall

By Rebecca Haskell

Nobody seems to be able to put a finger on the mysterious construction going on behind Procter Hall. "I heard they were putting in another parking lot" my roommate told me. "I thought it was just another dorm going up," said my next door neighbor. Sophomore Phil Busse assured me that the area behind Proctor is nothing less than the site of the brand-spanking new Chinese House. A little investigation however dispelled all the various rumors and produced some astounding answers.

No mere parking lot, the project is an undertaking of global proportions — a facility to house the International Institute for Economic Advancement, a private, non-profit organization, dedicated to "enhancing global economic prosperity and to promoting a more rapid economic expansion throughout the world."

Michael Claudon, Associate Professor of Economics, is President and founder of the Institute. "I wasn't about to leave(Middlebury)," Claudon said when asked why Middlebury College was chosen as home to the Institutes Global Policy Study Center. Claudon also credits Middlebury with having "the stature that is particularly important to our success in attracting influential sought-after experts without paying large honoraria."

As of right now, the I.I.E.A. rents office space on the second floor of the DKE fraternity house and has been allowed the use of Middlebury College facilities to the same extent as an academic department. The College also provides access to the Bread Loaf Inn and Bread Loaf Mountain Campus facilities and staff for the Institute's international conferences. The conferences between Middlebury students and faculty and the visiting Soviet students this past fall offers an example of the kind of experience the Institute provides.

According to Claudon and the members of the Institute, "the academic world is often not current on the latest economic and political events" and sometimes decisions are made in "a competitive business environment without knowledge of the latest research" — either because it is difficult to locate the results of various research, or because the results and recommendations made are often too complex or technical to be understood. Claudon states: "the IIEA is dedicated to bridging such gaps by increasing dialogue among those who affect government and business policy."

Last April, the IIEA was instrumental in joining together members of the World bank, the IMF, UNESCO, the International Labour Organization, the U.S. banking community and the U.S. congress, with "influential Latin Americans" to discuss and seek solutions for issues concerning the U.S.-Latin American debt crisis.

This past September, the IIEA held an unprecedented joint conference with the Soviet Institute for the study of the USA and Canada (ISKAN), in which nine Soviets came together with 25 Western economists, political scientists, business people and government policy makers. For a week, experts from around the world put their heads together to figure out the possible "opportunities and impediments" to "a larger Soviet role" in world trade and in "financial systems" as a result of Gorbachev's new economic reforms currently taking place in the USSR.

Middlebury's Bread Loaf Campus will again be the host to Soviet visitors next September when the IEEA joins ISKAN and a "multilateral group of other business leaders and politicians" to continue discussion on East-West external economic policy. The fact that hardly any students on campus realize the existence of the Institute and its upcoming Global Policy Center is a rather sad irony in light of the Institute's seemingly extensive concern with outreaching to the community. In order to "touch the lives of the public at large" the Institute organized the September "Moscow comes to Middlebury" a televised town meeting allowing citizens to discuss

(continued on page 10)

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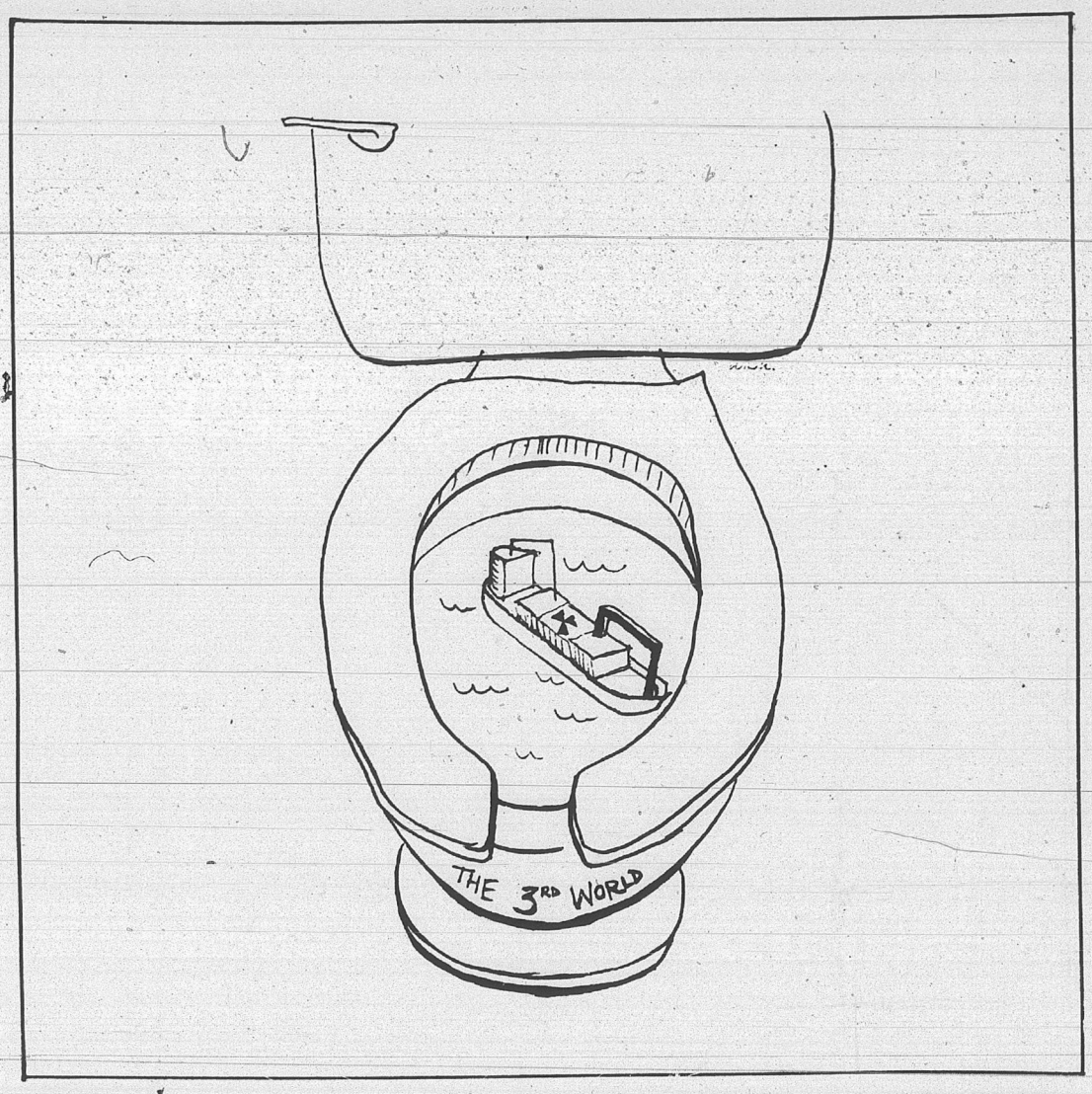
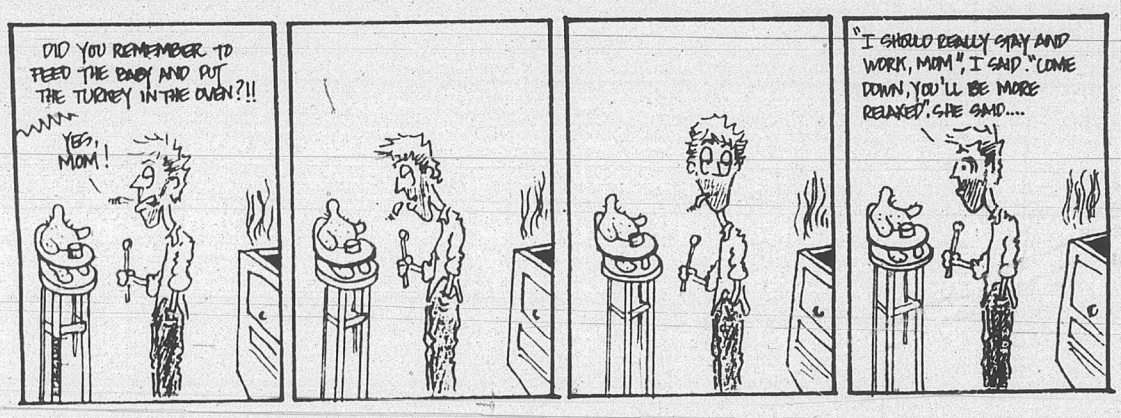



*Bedhead* *by Eche*


DID YOU REMEMBER TO FEED THE BABY AND PUT THE TURKEY IN THE OVEN?!!
YES, MOM!
"I SHOULD REALLY STAY AND WORK, MOM", I SAID. "COME DOWN, YOU'LL BE MORE RELAXED", SHE SAID....

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## Personals

Mi Querido Carcass, el fumador de los cigarillos CAMEL—¡Quiero chingarte en el ano hasta siempre!
Con amor,
LA LUZ DEL SOL

Here's to SNOWSTORMS and transatlantic weather reports. Paris is cold and grey as ever, but we're singing in the rain. Any unexpected flurries?
Request weather update immediately.

Dear Chops,
Elvis died for your sins.
Thank you.

GIMP FOR KING '90
Currently in exile; will take the throne soon. Be there!

Pumpkin,
I'll find out that man soon enough.
Love,
Piglet.

THINK PINK!!

Hey Holly, guess what?
ARF!
Love, Paul

IDM—
Congratulations on a job well done.
-From the *Campus* staff

Lizard (Zale) for Queen.
Lizard (Hurst) for King.
Let's hear it for the reptilian ticket.

Happy Birthday Steve!!!

Congratulations David...
Thanks for bearing with us--we're going to miss you!

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## *THIS IS MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE!*

BY JEFF POTTER and PETER BETHKE

HAPPY HOLIDAYS TO ALL—

AND THANKS TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN WILLING PARTICIPANTS AND FAITHFUL READERS.

SPECIAL THANKS TO THE UNWILLING PARTICIPANTS AND UNFAITHFUL READERS.

WE SAW THE CARTOON, AND WE DON'T THINK IT'S FUNNY.
...I'M A MEMBER OF D.U., AND I WAS JUST EXTRAORDINARILY OFFENDED BY THE CATOON I JUST READ. I'M CALLING YOU TO GET SOME KIND OF AN EXPLANATION, OR RATIONALE, FOR WHY YOU'D EVER WANT TO INSULT 120 INDIVIDUALS ON THIS CAMPUS, SO IMMEDIATELY AND SO BLATENTLY, IN A PREMEDITATED ACT, PARTICULARLY AFTER THE SENSITIVITY RAISING INCIDENT WE HAD IN THE SPRING. I FIND IT BEYOND COMPREHENSION THAT IN THE SAME PAPER
A LOT OF PEOPLE
JEFF, ALL I WANT TO
—Peter Bethke
—Jeff Potter

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# ARTS

## SECHABA: Fighting Against Inhumanity

Eight members of the African National Congress sing against apartheid *(photo by Rich Compson)*

by Margi Mullin

Victory is subtle, but the fight against apartheid is fierce. And for a small but involved audience present at McCullough Gymnasium on Saturday, November 19, it was apparent just how vital this fight is.

Sechaba, a South African Cultural Group made up of eight members of the African National Congress, faced the audience with the problem in South Africa. With no media interpretation/interruption.

The group spoke of apartheid and a racist regime that has been declared by the United Nations to be "a crime against humanity." They sang of the upcoming strength of the black youth in South Africa and the peaceful protests crushed by the government. They prophetized freedom for their people. But not for a long while.

In an interview with one of the members of Sechaba, Janette Mothobi gives a black South African view of the issues facing the masses under the apartheid regime.

Q: How did the group you call Sechaba form, and how does its performances benefit the African National Congress?

A: Each of us was sent here [to America] on scholarships designed specifically for black South Africans. We met here and realized the people of the U.S. needed to be told the real story of apartheid. We also realized people were more receptive to music. We saw music as a medium for education in the United States. The movements and sound are based on the living conditions in South Africa.

Q: Does your performance place more of a priority on portraying art, or politics?

A: In South Africa, your very existence is determined by politics, irrespective of race. It is very difficult to separate art from politics.

Q: What is the present status of the situations in Angola and Namibia? The government has said they have pulled out. Is this true?

A: The regime has pulled out all the troops that are not needed to keep control. The rest remain. We have seen South Africa break its promises before.

Q: What do you see as the position of the U.S. Government with the regard to the situation in South Africa?

A: The U.S. Government is on the side of apartheid. During your Presidential campaign, the South African regime halted many of its blatant acts of racism, awaiting your election results. Mike Dukakis sent very strong positive signals that the U.S. would not longer tolerate apartheid. George Bush shied away from even addressing the issue. President–elect Bush could eliminate so many acts of violence, if he would only speak out. It would be so easy for the United States to intervene. Your people, on the other hand, have given us motivation to keep going. The students reaction here has been encouraging to the youth of South Africa. They are aware of the sacrifices you have made, and it touches them. It forces the U.S. Government to recognize the problem and react.

Q: What do you feel the boycott of your recent elections said about the present situation?

A: It was a strong statement on the part of the Blacks saying it wasn't worth it to vote. The Conservative Party in South Africa is getting stronger, the Neo–Nazis are making huge gains. In fact, they are reversing many of the gains the Blacks have achieved in the past. The present situation has gotten worse. The regime is trying desperately to silence those who speak out against them.

Q: Do you feel this is a necessary step in the direction of freedom?

A: (laughing) It is inevitable. Not necessary.

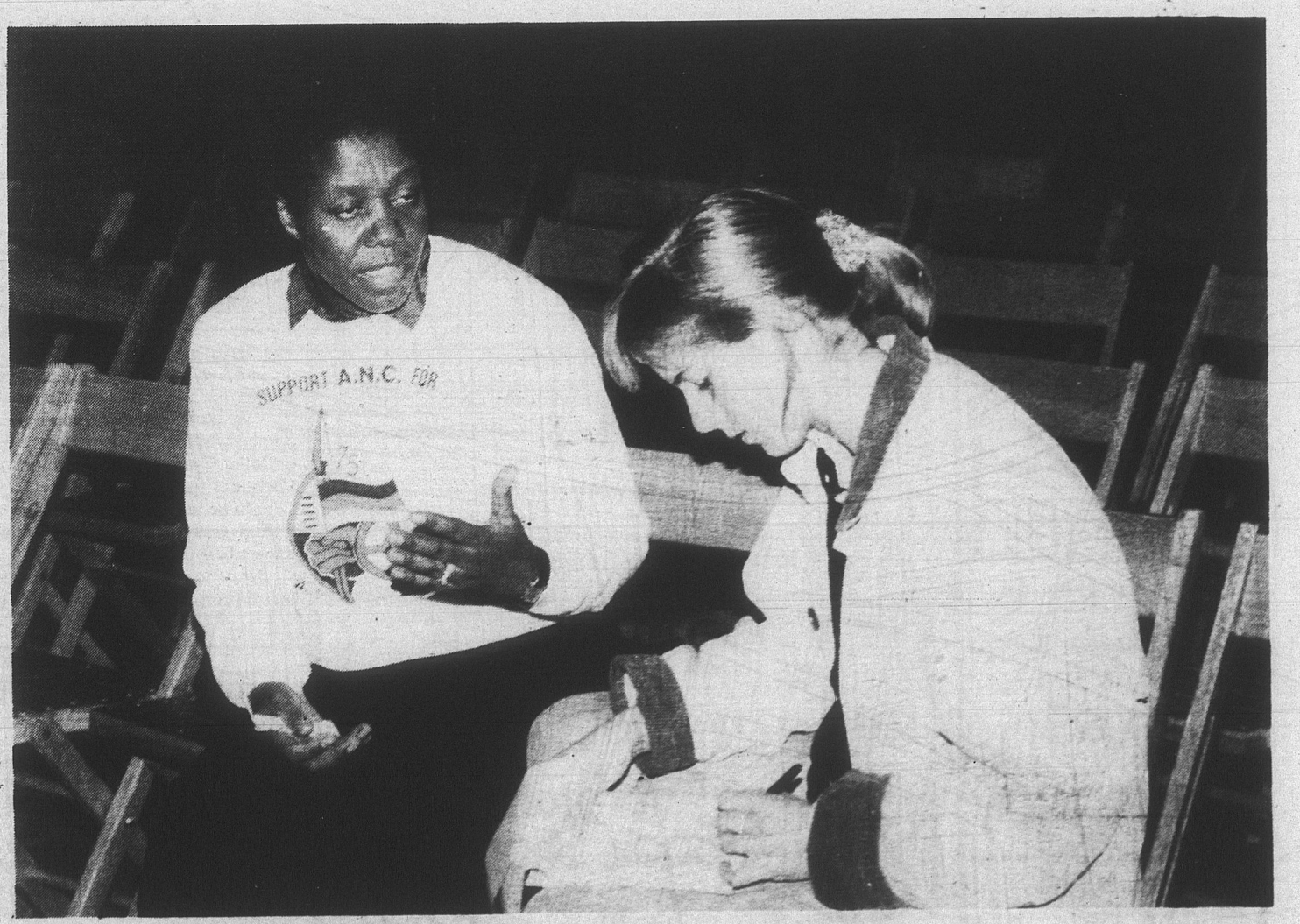
Q: What is the position of the youth in South Africa?

A: Our hope is in our youth. It is a situation of continuous leadership. The Government thinks they can quell us by killing our leaders, but it is too strong for that. Another leader will simply rise to take his place. Of course we miss the leadership of certain individuals like Steve Biko and Nelson Mandela, but someone will always be there to lead. And now the white youth are becoming more sympathetic to our cause. They have begun something called the End Conscription Campaign that rebels against the mandatory conscription law that holds for both blacks and whites in South Africa. These whites are being imprisoned for publically refusing to serve in the military. This is very encouraging for us.

African National Youth Member *(photo by Rich Compson)*

Q: Is there any hope for a peaceful resolution in the abolishment of apartheid?

A: With all the blood that has been spilled in the past, it is difficult to speak of a peaceful resolution. Who is to label the degree of bloodshed? We know we are going to be free. The only question is when.




Janette Mothobi interviewed by Margi Mullin *(photo by Rich Compson)*

# Vermont Happenings

**Fri. Dec. 2**

Theatre Dept. student 700 project: *Beauty and the Beast,* 8 pm, Wright Theatre, (perf. Sat. night, Dec. 3 also), ext. 5608

The Music Dept. presents Chamber Orchestra Concert, 8 pm, Mead Chapel

The American Movie Club: *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory,* 7 &9:30 pm, Dana Aud.

**Sat. Dec. 3**

Theatre Dept. student 700 project: *Beauty and the Beast* (see Fri.)

College Street/Film Video Series presents: *There Was Always Sun Shining Some Place,* 4 &7pm, Twilight Hall

**Sun. Dec. 4**

Stepanie Rogers in a solo piano recital, 8 pm, Mead Chapel, admission free

**Mon. Dec. 5**

Women and Film/Video: *Thriller & Daughter Rite,* 7:30 pm, Twilight Aud.

Hollywood Film Genres: *A Hard Day's Night,* 7:30pm, Dana Aud.

**Tues. Dec. 6**

Women and Film/Video: *Riddles of the Sphinx,* 7:30 pm, Twilight Aud.

Hollywood Film Genres: *Cabaret,* 7:30 pm, Dana Aud.

**Thurs. Dec. 8**

The Music Dept: Student Instrumental Works, 8 pm, Johnson Pit

**Fri. Dec. 9**

The Dance Dept. presents "Dancing Wright", by students, faculty and guest artist, 8 pm, Wright Theatre, perf. Sat. and Sun. night also, reservations neccesary, ext. 5608

The Music Dept. presents Student Instrumental Works, 8 pm, Johnson Pit

The American Movie Club: *The French Connection,* 7 &9:30 pm, Dana Aud.

Vermont Mozart Festival presents The Boston Camerata in "A French Christmas", Stowe Community Church in Stowe, 8 pm, tickets available on a general admission basis, 862-7352

# Vermont ETV airs Middlebury

In the snow-covered foothills of Vermont's Green Mountains, a countryside celebrated by the lyrical winter poems of Robert Frost, townspeople gather in Middlebury College's Mead Chapel for an annual Christmas tradition: an enchanting holiday concert by the 60-voice Middlebury College Choir and soloists. On one special evening, the acclaimed Meliora String Quartet joins the choir fo works spanning six centuries of sacred and secular music.

The festive concert performance and Frost's dramatic winter verse are accompanied by beautiful scenes of rural Vermont in A VERMONT CHRISTMAS, a new one-hour special narrated by actor Burgess Meredith. It will air on Friday, December 16, at 9:00 p.m. and Christmas Day, December 25, at 5:00 p.m. on Vermont ETV.

In the four years since the Middlebury College Choir appeared in its first public television special, CHRISTMAS IN VERMONT, it has toured extensively throughout the United States and, in March 1988, the singers debuted at Lincoln Center's Alice Tully Hall. In A VERMONT CHRISTMAS the choir, under the direction of Emory Fanning, performs works by Felix Mendelssohn, Francis Poulenc and Henry Purcell, as well as several traditional selections.

***In the snow-covered foothills of Vermont's Green mountains. . . townspeople gather in Middlebury College's Mead Chapel for an annual Christmas tradition.***

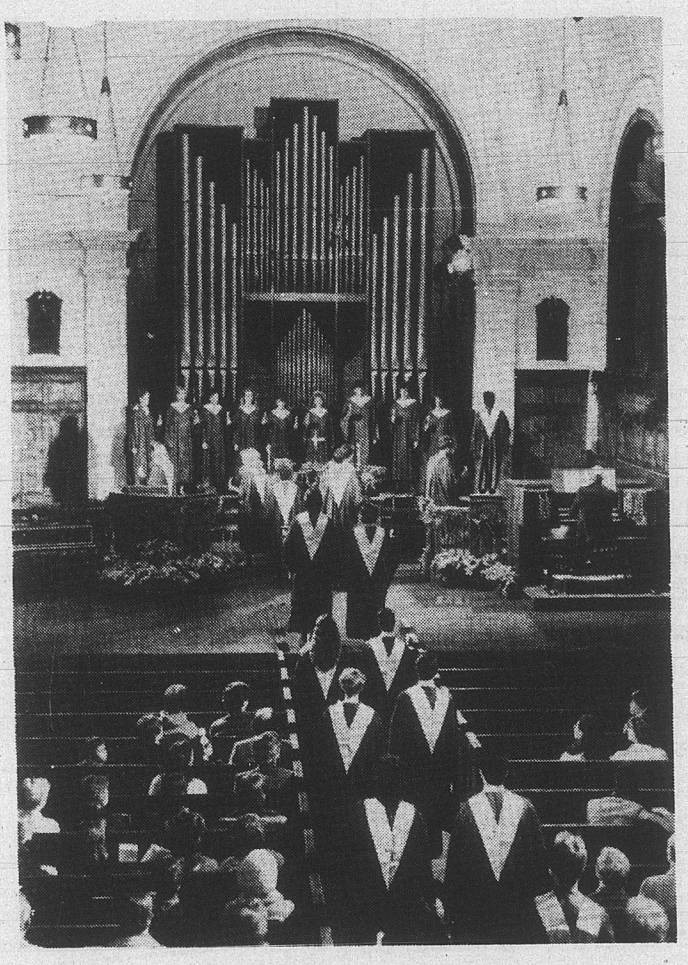
Joining the choir is the Meliora String Quartet, which the *Boston Globe* ranked "among the premier ensembles of our time." The members of the quartet, who have now separated to pursue individual careers, are violinists Ian Swensen and Calvin Wiersma, violinist Maria Lambros and cellist Elizabeth Anderson.

During his 38 summers teaching poetry at Middlebury College's nearby Bread Loaf campus, Robert Frost translated into symbolic verse the pastures, orchards and villages that surrounded his farmhouse. A VERMONT CHRISTMAS illustrates five of his poems--"Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," "A Steeple on the House," "Afterflakes," "The Onset" and "Good-by and Keep Cold."

Narrator Burgess Meredith has performed on- and off-Broadway, on radio and television, and in Hollywood for more than 50 years. In addition to his many dramatic roles, he wrote, directed and narrated "Afterglow," a 1986 film on the life of Robert Frost.

A VERMONT CHRISTMAS is produced for public television by Vermont ETV. Executive producer is Ken Horseman. Director is Joe Merone. Location videographer is Ron Clark. Screenwriters are Jack Langstaff and Susan Cooper. Poetry is read by Veronica Lopez. Production funding is provided in part by the alumni and friends of Middlebury College.

The companion book to A VERMONT CHRISTMAS, with photographs by Richard Brown ("A View From The Kingdom") and text by Jay Parini, has been published by Little, Brown and Company.



The Middlebury College Choir in "A Vermont Christmas"
*(photo by Erik Borg)*

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# *A Vermont Christmas*
## A book review by Tamara Taylor

**by Tammy Taylor**

At first glance you might dismiss 'A Vermont Christmas' as another coffee table book. It is a coffee table book but with one exception: it's gently entertaining. 'A Vermont Christmas' is the book companion to the PBS special, 'A Vermont Christmas,' which most are aware, was filmed partly in Mead Chapel.

Nestled between glossy, homey photos of Vermont, Middlebury's own Jay Parini spins Christmas tales, divulges Maple Syrup recipes and re–tells Vermont's accounts of Christmas' past. An especially good story to be read by a crackling fire is a short essay entitled "Rita Bumps Remembers Christmas."

Since we haven't been blessed/cursed with snow yet, this is the perfect way to get in the holiday spirit. In the course of the book, Christmas and Vermont blend into one experience through the poems of Robert Frost to Walter Hart (a Vermont poet) to Jay Parini's own pieces.

The only (mild) criticism of 'A Vermont Christmas' is that the photos (by Richard Brown) tend to be more of winter than of Christmas. However, the pictures range from wildlife to country life with the background of Vermont and, as we know, anything with a Vermont backdrop can't be all that bad.

If you're still looking for that "special" present for Mom, Dad or the grandparents, 'A Vermont Christmas' is a good bet. It's a way to bring your Vermont experience to them.

## Finance Committee seeks loan

*(continued from page 1)*

a "shared responsibililty" between the Committee and the College.

The College, however, believes that interest should be levied, Holmes à Court said. "They are adamant," he said, because the College always pays interest to Student Activities when they hold funds. The College, he hopes, will at least charge interest at lower than bank rates.

The Finance Committee will accept the loan on the College's terms, interest or no interest. "We're in their hands," Holmes a Court said.

# Looniness of *The Sea Gull* undermines tragedy

by India Hixon

It is often difficult to like a Chekhov play. Many people have this problem, but there is a mystique surrounding Chekhov's works which demands respect. I think it is entirely understandable that we have trouble with a playwright whose characters do off on philosophical tangents, and leave us hanging while they are suggesting to us the complexities of their inner natures by what they do and don't say onstage.

The director, Doug Sprigg, seized on something in Chekhov that makes the essential inaction of the play more palpable: the comic. He points out to us in the program note that *The Sea Gull* is subtitled, "A Comedy in Four Acts." For him Chekhov's intention is to make us laugh, specifically, "by encouraging us to laugh at our follies, our weaknesses, he challenges us to laugh at ourselves and to change our lives." The comic slant increased most people's enjoyment of the play. A few more left, however, to wonder whether the message really made it through that way. Did the audience actually extract the seriousness from the disguise of the comedy, or were they left laughing too loudly and too obviously at the end of the play? Perhaps if the comic aspect had been any more sarcastic, we would have felt bitter in the end, like Constantin felt. We would have identified with Constantin's act of suicide, instead of laughing with the rest of the characters, pretending to share their ignorance of the tragedy. The question becomes, which side is gaining more easily the audience's identification? The way the play was executed, with the emphasis on the comic, you are not encouraged to identify with Constantin at all, which made the part, played by Govind Menon, an extremely difficult part to play, although he did a valiant job. Constantin represents the new generation of thinkers and writers: misunderstood, unsupported, laughed at. Chekhov would have put himself in this category, because, as Doug Sprigg says, Chekhov is trying to move away from the use of "melodramatic devices" in order to evoke a deeper response that goes beyond the surface of simple emotions to the "chaos of the subconscious." So in effect we are laughing at Chekhov when we laugh at Constantin, and we are forced to laugh at Constantin because all of the characters are laughing at him, including his mother, Irina Arkadina, played by Lynn Hawley and Nina, the girl he loves, played by Solange Weinberger. But does Chekhov really want us to laugh at him, or is he rather trying to suggest something to us through the guise of comedy, as the director insinuates? Of course, and this was not the intention I'm sure; a Director's note is not enough to clear up this issue. I wish I had read the note before the play. That way I would have known every time I laughed that Chekhov was trying to get me to change my views. But I didn't see enough evidence of this in the play itself. Instead of laughing at ourselves, I felt we were laughing largely at the expense of others.

***Chekhov has made the sea gull into an almost incomprehensible symbol. First it was Constantin's statement...Then Boris Trigorin adopted the symbol for his own purposes. This happens to symbols as it happens to morals, making them stupid and useless.***

The character who creates the right mood by which to fully understand the message of the play is Pyotr Sorin, Irina's 62-year old brother, played by Claudio Medeiros, because he knows how to laugh at himself. This, perhaps, is also Chekhov, an older Chekhov. Pyotr Sorin is stuck in a wheelchair, but through body language, such as hand gestures and facial expressions, Claudio keeps his movement vigorous and his lines lively. He received a lot of laughs for material which seems intentionally unoriginal. After a while you are not listening so much to what he says, but the spirit in which he says it is one of humility, mixed with a certain amount of insight. He repeats himself a lot, as old men tend to do, saying "all that sort of thing" constantly for emphasis. But he also tells us all the things he wished to be during his lifetime, including a great writer. Then he would have written a story called "The Man Who Wished," he says. Claudio speaks at a very fast pace throughout, as if these thoughts are just bubbling out of him. It is a perfect role for him, because as a dancer and member of the Middlebury dance company, he makes the old man a convincing invalid but also young and vital as he recounts his life and remembers his follies, laughing at himself. The other characters have to remind him of what they see as the undisputed success of his life, although I forget what administrative role it is that he played so well for all of his life. He himself is only interested in what he has missed: love; fame; and the immortality of being a great writer. But he is in now way unhappy at the end of his life.

All of these are presently his nephew Constantin's goals, and partially his sister Irina's as well. Irina has achieved fame as an actress and has pursued many loves, but she is 43 and getting old, and she is having a hard time holding onto these things as she finds her beauty slipping. Constantin cannot find love or fame, but he has become a great writer, so even when he kills himself at the end of the play, he has achieved a type of immortality, which the great writer Chekhov is, ironically, the first to desecrate with laughter.

My Thursday night audience all joined in this laughter, unlike the other nights of the performance. I hope that most felt as a result that they should not have been laughing, that they hadn't fully recognized the tragedy of the play, until the moment they had laughed at Constantin's death. Then perhaps they realized. But maybe they didn't.

But this is not the only important moment in the play. There was a large cast of involving characters to contend with. Lynn Hawley was especially convincing as Irina Arkadina, the once famous actress, now 43 and too poor, she insists, to give any money to her son or her brother. Her stage presence, larger than life as it usually is, enabled her to play this role very well. We looked at her as a character, not a person: a character within a character, who has motivations and 'scenes' that are somehow additional to the context of the play.

And then there is of course the play within the play, written by Constantin and performed by Nina. Although Nina, played by Solange Weinberger, puts everything into Constantin's one-actress piece, she doesn't believe in his writing, later telling his mother, the one she really admires, that she doesn't understand what he is trying to say. Later, when Constantin shoots a sea gull and brings it back to her, she say to him, "Every time you say anything it's as if you're talking in symbols. This sea gull is another symbol, I suppose. . . well, forgive me, I don't understand you. I'm too simple to understand you."

***Did the audience extract the seriousness from the disguise of the comedy, or were they left laughing too loudly and too obviously at the end of the play?***

The sea gull becomes a symbol for many things; Constantin shoots himself as he shot the sea gull. And Boris Trigorin, the prolific writer, played by Brad Wiss, sees the sea gull and tells Nina that he will write a story about this moment: a man is walking with a young woman and sees a dead sea gull. Having nothing better to do, he takes the young girl and ruins her. Nina allows him to actually do this to her later in the play, so the sea gull becomes a symbol for her as well.

Chekhov has made the sea gull into an almost incomprehensible symbol. First it was Constantin's statement. I'm sure Constantin didn't understand what he himself meant by the dead bird. Then Boris Trigorin adopted the symbol for his own purposes. This happens to symbols as it happens to morals, making them stupid and useless.Two years later, Nina tries to save everything by looking back at the past and thinking it was so good. But Constantin is not fooled, and neither are we.

The supporting actors in the cast were strong. Shamrayev, the caretaker of the estate, played by Perkins Miller, got a lot of attention for his brief moments on stage. He gave a highly energetic performance, making an unimpressive role into something more and receiving laughs for it. Brian Silberman gave an exasperating performance of a bumbling school teacher, Medvedenko. Once again, his energy made a potentially tiring character into an enjoyable one. Lee Rose, playing Masha, had a nice moment on stage as well, opposite Randy Kapelke, but the rest of the supporting actors remained in the background, creating the essential fabric of a play that wishes to portray living, not performing. Randy Kapelke as Yevgeny Dorn, a doctor, and Kira Petersons as Polina, the caretaker's wife, were among these supporting characters.

The costuming and staging was well done, understated and simple except for Lynn Hawley's extravagant costumes and the beautiful backdrop of the lake, which was largely an effect done with lighting.

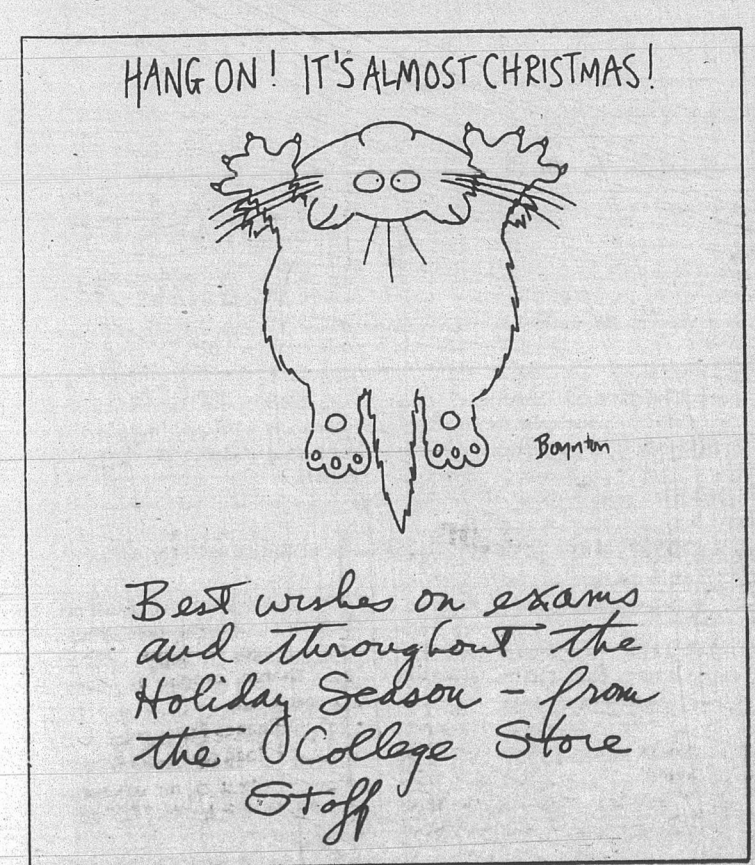
Towards the last moments of the play, a servant brings out the dead sea gull of two years ago, which has been stuffed at Boris Trigorin's request. The huge bird looked ridiculous, now more than just a symbol and more ridiculous than before.

"I know that bird!" said the person sitting next to me.

"What do you mean?"

"That's the bird from the bio lab. I've studied that bird for hours!"

Boris seems a little embarrassed of the sea gull like this, as does Constantin. There is some recognition between them that they have both used Nina, Boris somewhat worse than Constantin, who sinceres loves her but can't offer her enough of himself and can't get her to understand him. We begin to understand that Boris and Constantin are two sides of the great writer himself: Chekhov. Nina visits Constantin, but leaves him a second time, saying that she still loves Boris. Constantin kills himself, the rest of the characters are left laughing over a parlor game, and we are left to wonder when exactly it was that the comedy turned into a tragedy.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# Black Cow Cafe: A "Nicely–Nicely" Evening

by Tom Jacobs

It is midnight on Friday night/Saturday morning as I sit at a small square table, my camera and notes before me next to my drink, with only a candle to see by. The snow walls that surround me reflect the light, causing the shadow of the others gathered here to dance and flicker. Where am I?

No, I am not freezing my butt off in some Arctic research center up in the Mackenzie Valley; I am sitting in Cook SDU, tonight known as the "Black Cow Cafe." Tonight I am indulging in a bit of "alternative culture," which my small conservative hometown lacks. This was clearly not what I expected to find. Upon opening the door and stepping in form the November cold, I suddenly became aware that the entire SDU had been transformed, and looked like on of the cool big–city clubs out of a McInerney or Ellis novel, something that I'll probably never see in my lifetime. Ream upon ream of paper has been crushed and fixed to the wall, giving it the snow–cave look. The idiotic white food–warmer lights have been scrapped in favor or reds and green, and along the far wall where there would normally be a print with a price of cake saying "Eat American," there is a large black surface which has been graffiti–ized with the name of the band scheduled to perform tonight: Blake Babies.

I get a drink and sit down tat the table, surveying the surroundings. Fortunately/unfortunately, there are not all that many people here, enough to feel part of the collective identity, yet few enough to enjoy the music and atmosphere without getting a spiked heel driven into your foot by some poseur named Muffy. The band has not gone on yet, but there is music pumping out of the speakers, decidedly off–mainstream acts like the Screaming Blue Messiahs and Erasure. Although there are few people here that I know, I'm enjoying myself, sitting back munching on chips waiting for something to happen. A couple songs come on that I haven't heard in a long time (since they never play them at the Loft, my hometown's club) and I wax nostalgic for about thirty seconds.

Then it happens. A smallish figure dressed in t–shirt, baggy pants and big grandmother–type shoes walks up to the stage and picks up a guitar, followed by another girl going up to the drum set. The bassist arrives and picks up his guitar, followed by another guitarist. The Blake Babies have arrive and the excitement begins.

The Blake Babies consist of Juliana Hatfield, vocalist and guitarist, accompanied by John Strohm on guitar, and backed up by the strong bass and snappy onstage dialogue of Evan Dando on bass and the steady, journeyman drumbeat of Freda Boner. Their sound is definitely unlike anything yet heard at Middlebury, reminding me a great deal of Game Theory, Let's Active and the Downsiders. Hatfield's vocals are strong and insistent, sounding a lot like the lead singer of Iceland's Sugarcubes, whose name I can't remember. What I found most impressive about the Blake Babies was the attention they paid to their instruments; there was very little if any focus placed on kissing the audience's ass, they played their instruments with worklike precision, and often turned their backs to the audience during the songs. They played for about two hours, ending the show with a comical rendition of "Sweet Home Alabama," singing one verse several times.

***No, I am not freezing my butt off in some Arctic reasearch center...; I am sitting in Cook SDU, tonight known as "The Black Cow Cafe." Tonight I am indulging in a bit of "alternative culture."***

In speaking with the band after the show, Juliana Hatfield said the band had been together about two and a half years, though Dando had joined the band about six months ago. She listed pop radio as a major influence in addition to the Stooges, Saints and Dinosaur. Their album, Nicely, Nicely was self–produced and has been selling well. On stage the Babies are self–assured and entertaining, with snappy dialogues on the merits of wild life ("I like animals, if you know what I mean...") Their music is danceable and fast–paced, yet lyrically thought provoking. The Blake Babies performance was (like the Drones concert sponsored by the Pop Culture Series) a pleasant contrast to standard Middlebury musical fare.

I also had the opportunity to speak with Chris Cahill, station manager of WRMC and organizer of the Black Cow Cafe in conjunction with WRMC. Cahill stated that the Black Cow Cafe is an attempt to go "off the beaten–path," in a musical sense, bringing in bands from the Boston and Burlington areas about once a month to perform in Cook. The decorations which impressed me so much are different every time, Cahill said, and try to make the place look more like an interesting place to be rather than Cook SDU. The Black Cow Cafe has been in existence for about a year, and there will be more nights like this. I picked up my camera and my notebook, finished my drink and outened my candle. I walked out into the cold with the wind screwing up my hair, yet it didn't bother me. I'd had too much fun finally finding a bit of diversity that I could get into to be upset. It was quite a "Nicely, nicely" evening.

The Blake Babies perform at The Black Cow Cafe

*(photo by Tom Jacobs)*

Juliana Hatfield of The Blake Babies

*(photo by Tom Jacobs)*


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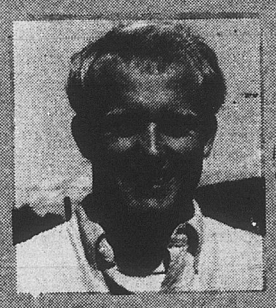


By John Spellane

The Notre Dame football team has amassed a following which is unparalleled in college sports. Other universities boast substantial followings in their respective regions, most of which can be attributed to alumni and their offspring. However, the Fighting Irish from South Bend are a national phenomena as they have accrued support in virtually all corners of the country.

Notre Dame fans bleed green. Every one of them with even the slightest hint of Irish ancestry professes to be a full blooded Emerald Islander. Only March 16 rivals the day before a big N.D. game as Irish fans raid closets and local department stores for any form of green attire they can purchase. The image of the fighting Irishman arouses them into a rabid delirium as they envisage their gold domed heroes rushing on to the field as by propelled by some divine entity.

Rich in tradition, Notre Dame has been in the limelight of college football since the turn of the century. From the canonized heroes of yesteryear; Coach Knute Rockne, the "Gipper," and the famous backfield combination, "The Four Horseman," to some of the better known stars of recent memory: Joe Theisman, Joe Montana, Mark Bavaro and last year's Heisman Trophy winner, Tim Brown. If the 1988 Irish squad can capture the National Championship, another personality may be nominated to join this prestigious list, Lou Holtz.

Holtz showed that first down statistics and time of possession calculations are not the determining factors in winning ballgames (much like his predecessor Gerry Faust proved the value of blue-chip recruiting to be.) If there was ever a doubt that Holtz is perhaps the premier coach in college football today, last Saturday's 27-10 victory over Larry Smith's U.S.C. club proved decidedly conclusive.

Holtz's play-calling was masterful. Before the Rose Bowl crowd had time apply their sun block, Irish quarterback Tony Rice stepped deep into his own end zone and hit wideout Rahib "The Rocket" Ismail in stride on a 55 yard reception to set up the first Notre Dame score. But, it was the Irish defense that owned the day. Every tackle was punctuated with violent force, every play with unbridled enthusiasm. The Irish blitzed nearly every other play, harassing Heisman candidate Rodney Peete to the point of frustration and taking full advantage of Trojan turnovers.

The Irish solidified their claim on the national title as an injured Rodney Peete stood on the sideline and watched as both U.S.C.'s national championship hopes and his Heisman Trophy aspirations looked increasingly likely to remain unfulfilled. The final test for Notre Dame will be on January 1, when the Irish meet the undefeated Mountaineers of West Virginia in the Fiesta Bowl.

Led by standout quarterback Major Harris, (who gets this year's Don MacPherson award), the Mountaineers beat common opponents Pitt and Penn State decidedly while Notre Dame did not beat them so convincingly. Thus the scenario appears to be much like the Notre Dame-U.S.C. matchup. The uncommon denominator will again prove to be Holtz who rescued the Irish from the near obscurity of the Faust years and may very well bring the national championship back to South Bend. Very many Irish and pseudo-Irish Americans believe that it belongs no place else.

## *Skiers prepare for Carnival season*

*Both nordic and alpine teams train to improve last season's final ranking*

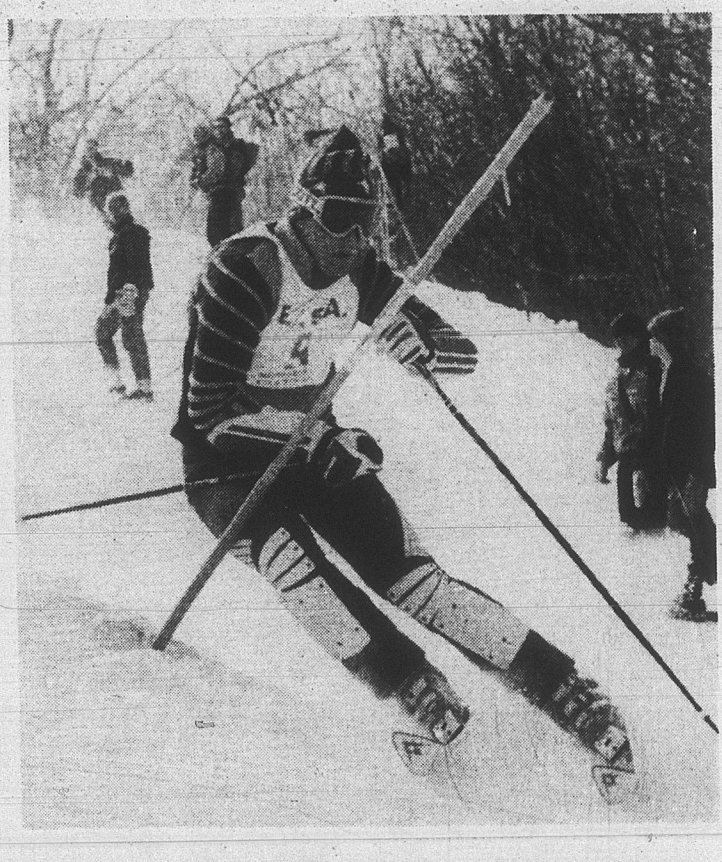
By Rob White and Chops Hiland

Winter is upon us and with it comes a great sense of pride at Middlebury. For such a small school, Middlebury's ski program and it's reputation are large. Names like Bob Beattie and Bobo Sheehan highlight the tradition of skiing at Middlebury and their legacy is preserved by a strong new generation of future legends.

Once a perennial rival with Dartmouth, the team now competes heavily with many western and eastern schools both on the snow and before, while recruiting. Middlebury has held its own and now places consistently in the top five in the East and top ten nationally. Many point to scholarships as a reason for Middlebury's fall from grace, but it really comes down to getting the skier accepted to Middlebury as opposed to a less competitive Utah, for instance.

Although the team is run as a single entity, it is, as Head Coach Terry Aldrich puts it, "a four faceted program" with separate nordic and alpine teams for both women and men. In competition, the teams travel together, and their performances are tallied as a whole. This joint scoring system, instituted in 1983, has made womens' programs more competitive. In training, however, the teams work apart. The nordic team, "nordies" in the sport's vernacular, concentrate on aerobic conditioning while the alpine team works on strength. Alpine coach Bart Bradford explained that, while aerobic conditioning is important, a race is most often won or lost on the basis of strength and technique.

The women's alpine team can look back on the 1987-1988 season with both pride and satisfaction. Not only were they ranked second in the East, but our ladies managed to race their way to another second, behind Utah, in the Giant Slalom at the NCAA's. Although the loss of three time All-American Ingrid Punderson would seem to be a crushing blow, the existing talent, led by senior two time All-American Claudia Stern, should be able to absorb this shock without a problem. She is backed by an extremely promising depth chart including sophomore Heather Flood and a host of freshman recruits.



**The ski team has been working hard preparing for the '89 season. Senior tri-captain John Taylor is pictured here cranking around a gate in one of last season's races.** *(file photo)*

Unfortunately, the men's alpine team did not have as satisfying a season. Coach Bart Bradford felt that aside from "a few bright spots," the men were "not up to their potential and had less than a good season." Despite the loss of Ebbe Altberg, two of those bright spots, senior two time All-American Rob MacLeod and senior John Taylor will return to battle for the Middlebury squad this season. With the help of powerful underclassmen, Bradford feels that the men should do "better than last season," but adds that "they still have a ways to go."

The alpine teams have two coaches, Bradford and Tom Buchanan. Although only entering his second year in charge of Middlebury, Bradford has been involved in coaching for the last fourteen years. He has been in charge of the Stowe team, the Killington squad, the UVM women and guest coached the U.S. team as well as working at ski camps in Sweden. Buchanan is equally qualified having been captain of the UVM team his senior year and an NCAA All-American. He, too, has assisted in coaching camps in Sweden. Though the two are relatively new to Middlebury, they are both optimistic and pleased with the team and its progress.

The team has had to ski at Killington

**(continued on page 17)**

## *Men's basketball nets consolation win*

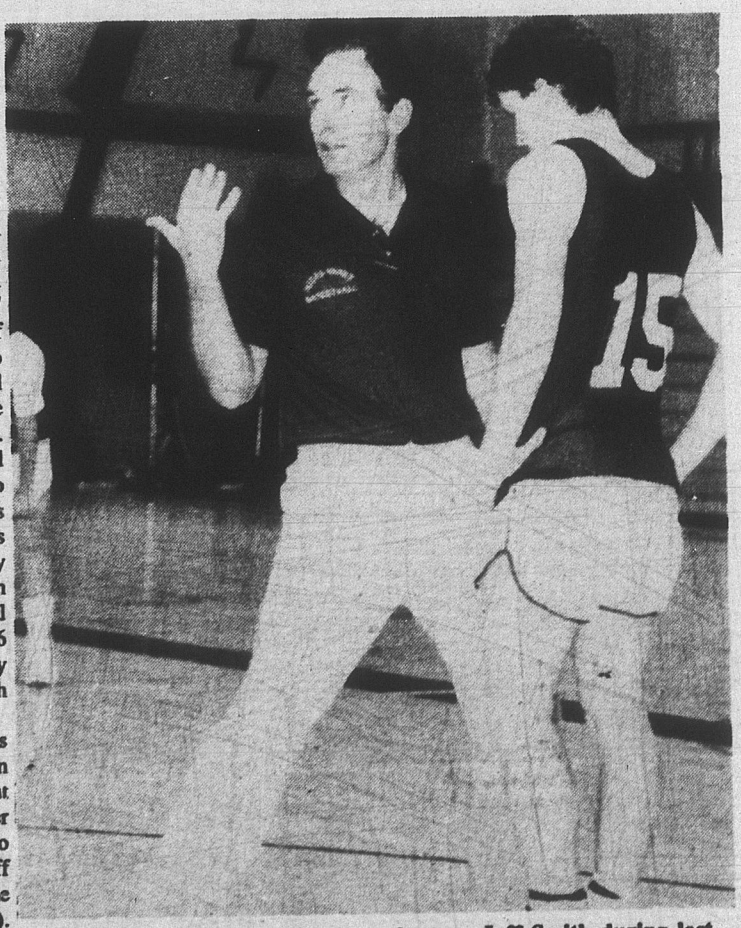
*Close victory over Cadets in Tip-Off Classic gives men a split in first weekend of play.*

By R.C. Demerle

Burlington, VT—To sum up this game – and take liberties with the Bible – one could say, "Baumann and Gill giveth and Torpey taketh away." It was forward Michael Baumann ('92) who ignited a 21-7 run in the middle of the second half and guard Pat Torpey ('89) who made key steals on Norwich's final two possessions to preserve the Panthers' 66-65 win over the Cadets. Junior co-captain Michael Gill calmly sank four foul shots on two consecutive one-and-one situations in the final minute to help the P's withstand a last-ditch charge by Norwich. Baumann posted team-high scores in points scored (21) and total rebounds (9). Gill added 14 points (6 from the charity stripe) and Torpey picked the pocket of Norwich ballhandlers four times.

Coming off a disappointing loss to the Catamounts of UVM on Sunday, Middlebury seemed to put all thoughts of the season opener behind them as they tore their way to an 8-point lead, capped off by a Jeff Smith ('91) jumper from the foul line with 15:42 to go (10-2 Midd). However, just when the flat tire the

**(continued on page 18)**



**Coach Reilly stresses a point to sophomore Jeff Smith during last week's practice as the team prepared for the Tip-Off Classic.** *(photo by Matt Hardie)*

## *The Great One is now in L.A.*

By Annie Calfas

For all long-suffering Los Angeles Kings fans, myself included, August 9th, 1988 is a day they will never forget. Ask any fan where they were when THE TRADE came through and they will tear up, bless owner Bruce McNall and vehemently deny they ever yelled "Hit him with your purse, Wayne!" when the Oilers used to come to town. Currently boasting the second highest point total in the NHL, snazzy new Raideresque uniforms, and the Great One himself, the Kings are truly a sight to be seen. I was lucky enough to catch them in action against the Sabres over Thanksgiving break and was stunned by their fierce new look and the nearly sell-out crowd (doubtless many were still recovering from the SC vs. UCLA game earlier that day. Gone are the days of the fabulous Joe Tripoli at the Forum organ, seats close enough to have eye contact with the players, and explosive cheering for a shot on goal. This is a new team with the top scorer in the NHL—but surprise, it's not Wayne Gretzky.

Many of you may be wondering who IS Bernie Nicholls? Drafted 73rd overall way back in 1980, this guy has erupted, scoring 28 goals in 22 games! I remember, back in 9th grade ('82), when he was called up for good from New Haven, right at the end of what was for the Kings a decent season. Scoring back to back hat-tricks in his first appearances, he was an instant sensation, and contributed to the "Miracle on Manchester" (the Kings' first round play-off victory over the Edmonton Oilers). Unfortunately, Bernie seemed to fall victim to the general malaise of losing Kings' organization. He was 3rd in the league in short handed goals last

**(continued on page 18)**

# After a 1-7 season, football critics seek answers

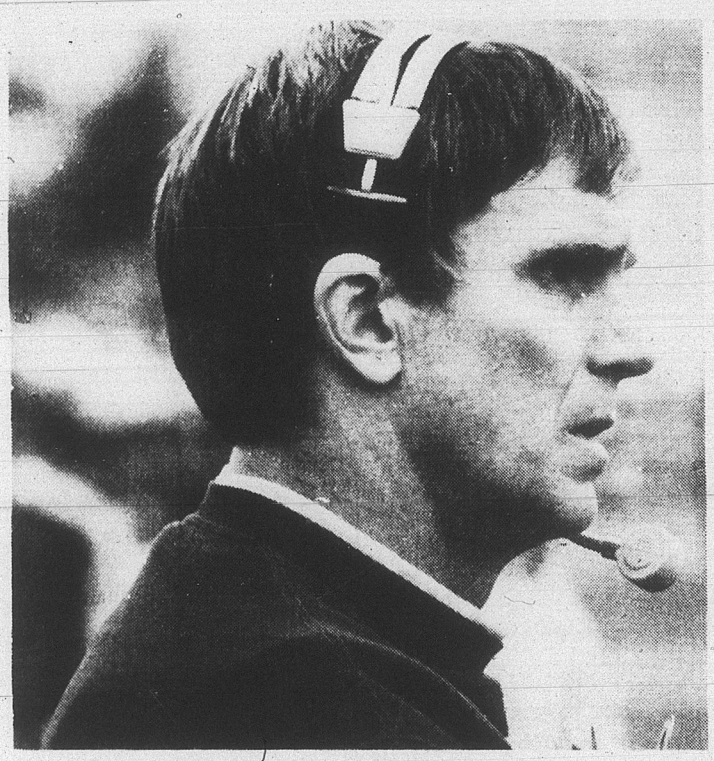
*With a wealth of winning seasons and innovative coaching behind him, Mickey Heinecken continues his search for perfection.*

**By Steve Becker**

Middlebury football, coming of a 1-7 season, is the object of concern. For interest's sake it would be nice to tell a story of illegal recruitment, steroid abuse and incompetence. The truth, however, is as New England as division three football in the mountains of Vermont. There is no drug problem here; the problem is a tangle of logistics; nothing too threatening, nothing inconceivable, just the simple truths of change at the third level of competition in New England football.

College football is not the first term to pop into mind when someone is prodded with the term Vermont during a session of word association. More likely, college football would be one of the last terms. In Middlebury, college football has thrived. This is largely due to one Michael Heinecken, who, in his first fifteen years at Middlebury has compiled a winning percentage of 65%. His past programs have dominated the league, five times being named the top team in New England. Since 1984 things have not gone so well. The team is 13-27 in this time period, a record which deserves concern.

In many schools alumni would laugh at the idea of a coach being in his *first* fifteen years. At Middlebury, with a coach of Heinecken's stature this is not so. As one NESCAC coach put it "There isn't a better coach to play for in the league, [there isn't] a more well run program." Most everyone this reporter spoke to echoed these sentiments. Heinecken is a man who commands respect, a man with a history of success. The story of Middlebury football's recent troubles rides largely outside of Heinecken's sphere.



Coach Mickey Heinecken, just completing his fifteenth season as head football coach, boasts a winning record despite falling on hard times the last few seasons. *(file photo)*

In the seventies and early eighties, Middlebury could usually win at least four games by just showing up. In those days, schools like Hamilton, Colby, Bates & WPI were simple conquests. Since then these programs have considerably modernized. Hamilton and Colby are two schools that have placed emphasis on football. Both schools have increased their staffs, worked with admissions and as result are beginning to find success. For Middlebury, as the '88 season proved, these games are no longer "gimmes."

Middlebury itself has also done some evolving. In the past six years admissions standards have changed considerably. This has a profound effect on recruiting. Heinecken has always been known as an extremely hard worker and a good recruiter, however the pickings are not so easy. A decade ago an athlete would find himself choosing between Colby, Bates, Bowdoin and Middlebury, and more often than not he'd choose Middlebury. These days a good football player with academic credentials is looking at Ivy League schools, Amherst, Williams, and Middlebury. The change in academics has shifted Middlebury from a first choice to a second choice.

The problem of recruiting is even more complex than one would like to believe. Under the NESCAC rules coaches can't actively travel to recruit potential "student athletes." Schools like Trinity and Tufts, placed in or near major cities, have an advantage in this situation. The schools which suffer the most are those isolated, perhaps tucked in the mountains of northern New England. Middlebury also can't give out scholarship money which makes recruiting against Midwestern schools, such as Ohio-Wesleyan or Eastern schools, such as Lafayette, difficult. In terms of recruiting, Heinecken has been an innovator. His innovations these days are helping much of the league: as many as ten past Heinecken assistants have coached in NESCAC.

***In the past six years admissions standards have changed considerably. This has a profound effect on recruiting.***

One of the most visible facets of Middlebury football is the freshman program. One thing is clear about the one year of mandatory freshman ball: everyone views it differently. Some people will be glad to see the program gone. As one senior lamented, "Players don't become comfortable with the varsity until junior year. The result is two-year football players. The program needs seniors to be pushed by freshman." Even Heinecken admits that to a degree the freshman program might have discouraged players who wanted a potential four years of varsity time. Heinecken, and those who were here during the success years, have a different view of the program. One ex-player said, "If you had asked why Middlebury was a success four years ago I would have pointed to the freshman program. It provided unity and a chance to play. Middlebury was always a senior oriented, leadership team as a result of those freshman teams." Heinecken is a strong advocate of the freshman program, and he's reluctant to do away with it. It will be gone next year, mainly because of the numbers. Heinecken used to have 85-90 kids in the program, now he has 60. A football program needs 15-30 players per year to exist, and even with the competition and the obstacles in recruiting, Heinecken still gets a good number of players. The biggest problem today is the commitment.

Division III football isn't pretty. Players don't get special dorms or food, preferential classes or any particular notoriety. There is no glamor here and a lot of students choose not to play. In this year's graduating class, 23 of an original 33 freshman players quit. Heinecken stresses commitment, claiming that kids aren't willing to put up with it anymore. In the seventies, Heinecken pointed out, a kid didn't have to work out all summer to have a good season. These days it seems more students are choosing social and academic pursuits and forgoing football. This trend has caused a fair amount of resentment among those who played four years of football. "I resent the fact the people use football as an avenue for admission and then quit," said one senior team member. Dean Lindholm stressed the need to make football players realize they deserve to be here as much as anyone

***The story of Middlebury football's recent troubles rides largely outside of Heinecken's sphere.***

**(continued on page 17)**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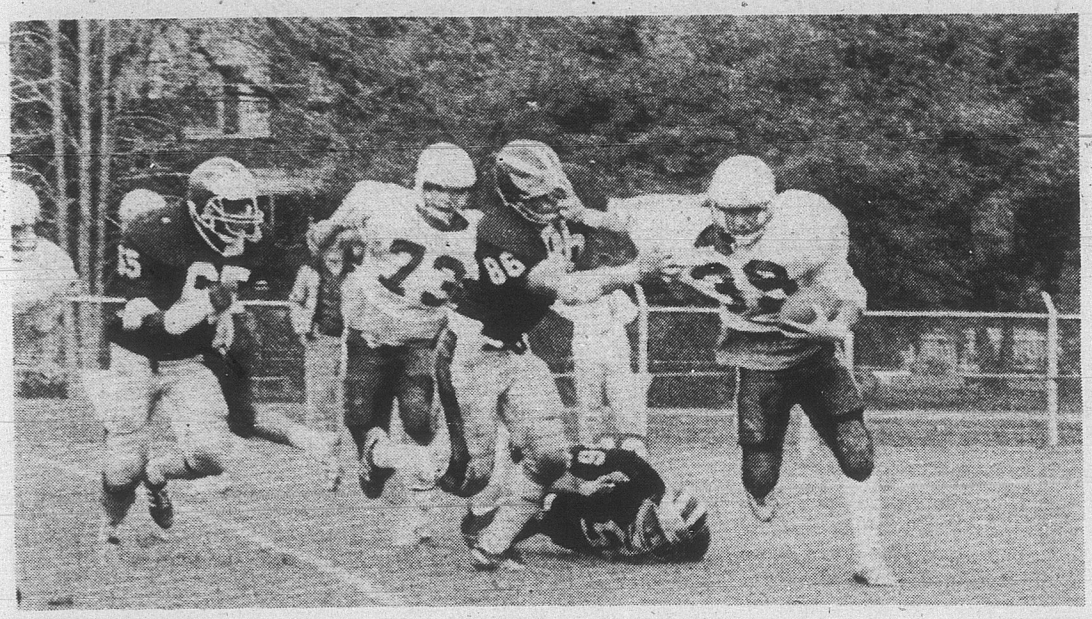
A VERMONT HOLIDAY TRADITION SINCE 1947

# What ails the faltering Panthers?



(file photo)

(continued from page 16)

else. As one student put it, "Athletics, just like playing the trumpet, allow a person to stand out in a crowd, and that is what a college should want." However, other colleges don't seem to have as much of a problem with quitting, and as one who did quit pointed out "to a degree losing probably breeds quitters."

Those who have stuck with the program and "risen to the challenge" have benefitted from the "intrinsic values of the game," and the special education football can offer, claims Heinecken. His seniors, one of the hardest working groups in recent history feel the same way about the experience. As one of those seniors put it, "Freshman year you're pretty much a Guinea pig, and kids just can't see past that."

Among other factors that have cut into Middlebury's success are rule changes by the athletic directors. Heinecken and the coaching staff can no longer take the Middlebury football program on the road and meet with potential applicants in other parts of the country. "We have good success once we get kids to see the college," Heinecken says, "Middlebury sells itself." Recently the rules have been changed to cut back on practice time. The Delaware Wing-T is an offense that needs heavy coaching. Run- oriented offenses in general need practice. For the Wing-T "one scrimmage (the maximum allowed preseason) is hardly enough to evaluate the players," says one coach. Much of the coaching gets done in the preseason and the limit on the preseason practice has also hurt. Tufts, another run oriented offense, isn't as intricate as the Wing-T, and admits it has been hurt by the change. Pass-oriented offenses can synchronize the quarterback and the receiver, and thus get things together quickly, as opposed to the Middlebury and Tufts programs that usually need the first couple games of the season to get a grip on the offense. In addition, the first three days of preseason take place without the use of pads. Three days without pads are more helpful to a passing team than a run based team. As one NESCAC coach said, "The practice time allowed now is the minimum to field a team."

***The change in academics has shifted Middlebury from a first choice to a second choice.***

Whenever a team loses it's not difficult to round up at least a handful of people who disagree with the way things are run. Middlebury is no exception. This reporter limited conversations to ex-players, most of whom had completed the program. Some people disagree with the amount of shifting the coaching staff does. One ex-player cited a lineman who was moved from offense to defense and back to offense in a three year succession. "He was like a sophomore every year." In another instance a valuable senior athlete was moved to defense in his final year, a move in that in some people's eyes was a move two years too late. One player stressed concern that the coaching staff is too quick to dismiss a new plan of attack that might utilize passing more in games: "They [the coaches] suit the team to fit the offense when it should be the other way around. The I-attack would be better for the players we have." In addition, by in nature, the Wing-T is a complicated offense. As this same player added, "It's so complicated that when one player screws up, everything gets screwed up."

It's not possible to know the whole of decisions such as these. Of course, with a limited number of bodies the coach will have to do a certain amount of shuffling. Others complain of the complex offense that is taught, while the play selection in games seems extremely simple, and at times repetitive. And with any program a certain amount of personality conflicts exists. In all, these gripes seem ordinary to any team situation. However, with a 1-7 record, a few more people pay attention.

The college, as well as Mickey Heinecken, is concerned. As one NESCAC coach put it, "The faculty and administration would like to see everybody go 4-4," and this may be true. But the school is in the process of building a million dollar weight room, a strong sign that some people want to see a record somewhat better than 4-4. Heinecken, never one to rest on a losing season, has been working with video as a new form of recruiting, hoping to bring in those high school players who might otherwise choose an Ivy League school. Winning has been a tradition at Middlebury, and there is no doubt the situation is complicated. In the past, the football program has managed to adapt and there is little reason to believe it can't do so in the future. People at Middlebury just seem to want to know when those changes will start producing winning seasons.

# Ski preview

(continued from page 15)

this year because of the lack of snow at the Snow Bowl. Some are currently preparing for the NOR-AM's which will take place this following Monday through Thursday. Following this, they plan to break for Christmas and return the 29 to the Bowl. The team will first compete together at the Eastern Championship Series on January fifth.

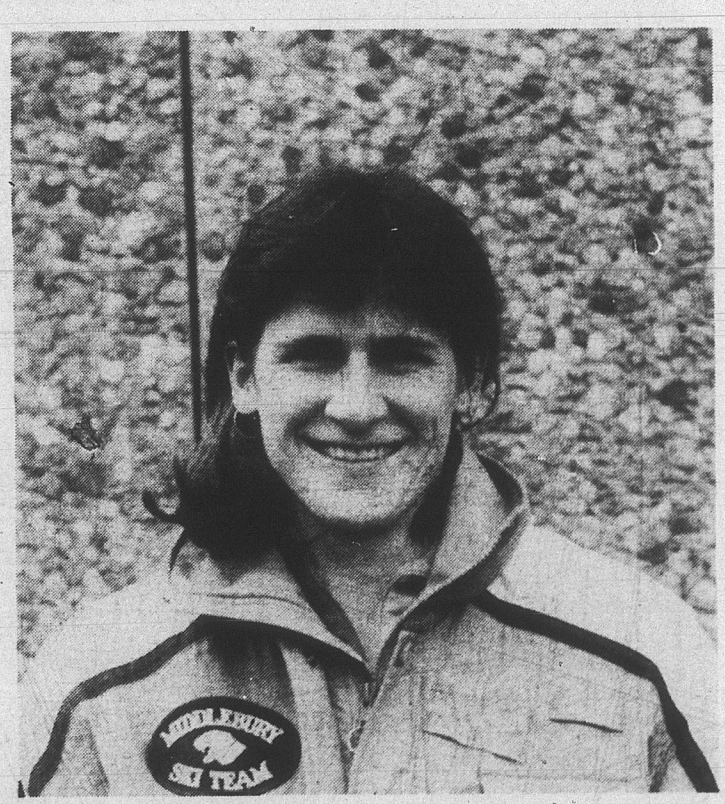
This year's nordic teams will be trying to improve upon last year's less-than-perfect showing. Junior John Ogden summed it up well: "Last year was sort of depressing. We had a lot of good talent, but it seemed like only one of us would have a good race at a time." Struck by the flu, Ogden and John Cooley fell prey to a powerful men's field at the NCAA's while Sue Church finished in the middle of the pack for the women. Despite this end of the year slump, the men managed to secure a fourth place ranking in the East behind UVM, Dartmouth, and St. Lawrence, while the women were third to UVM and Dartmouth.

***Aldrich recalled the last Dane to ski at Midd, Ebba Hartz, who made the Danish national team but failed to qualify for our carnival squad.***

The men's team will rely heavily upon five seniors who have trained and skied together for four years. The five, Will Beebe, Captain Simon Shepherd, Andy Stearns, Tony Slaton, and Erik Vigsnes, represent a solid core of talent for the team. According to Coach Aldrich, this base will be complimented by junior John Ogden and sophomores Barney Hodges and John Cooley.

If ever you get the chance to attend a meet, check the rosters. You'll find that many of the larger schools, i.e., UVM, Utah, Colorado, etc., have mainly Scandinavians on their team. In countries like Norway, cross-country skiing is the American equivalent of football or baseball. These larger schools have the scholarships available to attract foreign skiers to their schools. At last year's NCAA's, eight of the top ten men's nordies were from Norway or Sweden. And of the top twenty ranked nordies in the nation, maybe four or five are Americans. This is not the case as much in the women's programs though there are many foreigners skiing.

When asked why Middlebury doesn't participate in trans-Atlantic recruiting, Aldrich expressed a greater consideration for the development of the sport. "Those schools benefit. But it doesn't do much for the sport if the American kids sit the bench." Aldrich recalled the last Dane to ski at Midd, Ebba Hartz, who made the Danish national team but failed to qualify for our carnival squad.




**Ski coach Patty Ross , pictured here, is in the midst of preparing her team for the challenge of Division I competition.** *(photo by Matt Hardie)*

Aldrich, who has coached numerous nordic teams to national championships, is assisted by Patty Ross. She skied on the US Olympic team in 1984 as well as the national team for five years and at UNH before that. Recently, the team spent five days in Québec for on-snow training. Of the team's performance she said, "We're 100% better technically." She went on to say that the team has "some surprises in store."

Aldrich decided to give the team a break this year. They won't begin training until January 2 when they travel east to Sugarloaf, Maine. The team plans to travel to Brattleboro on the seventh of January for a Maxi-Glide Super Series race where

**Aldrich expects to see a lot of European talent.**

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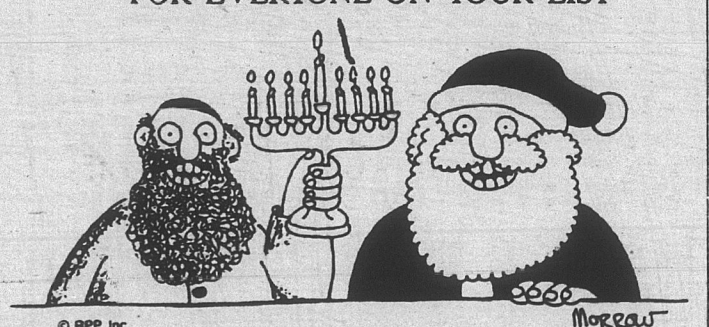


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# Men's basketball splits at Vermont Tip-Off Classic

*(continued from page 15)*

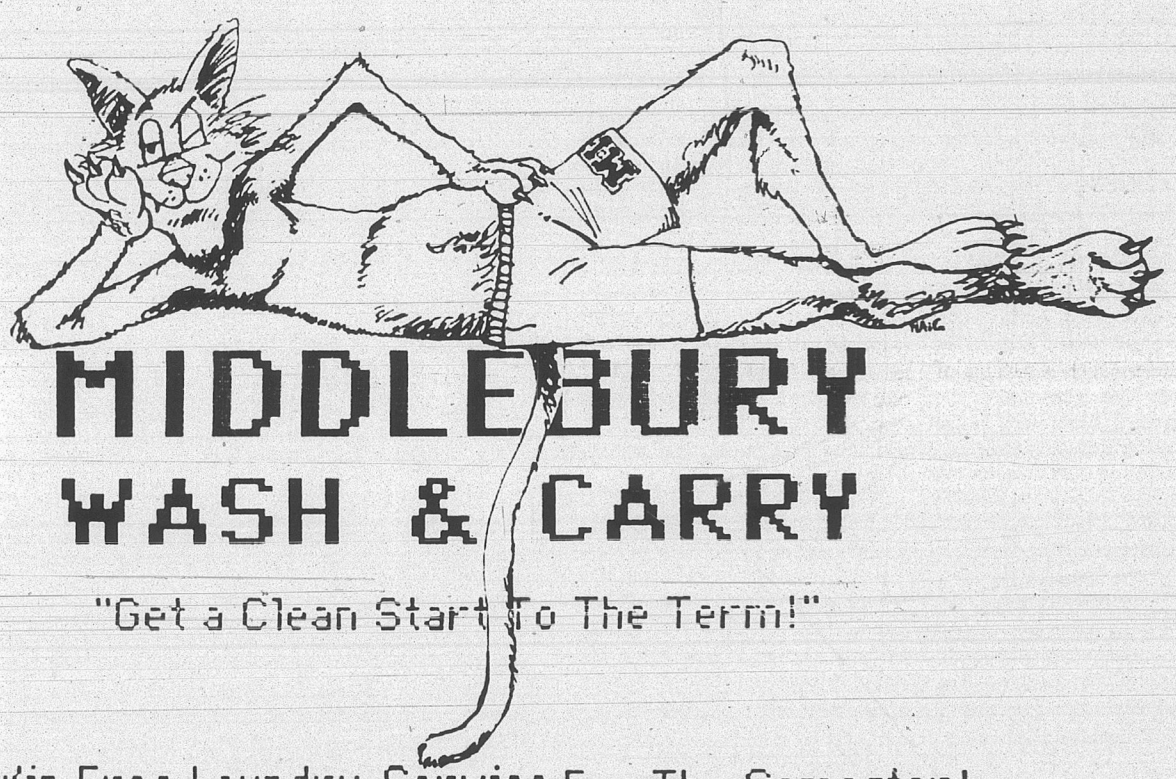
offense developed the night before against UVM seemed to be fixed, the engine began to sputter. Smith's shot was Middlebury's only field goal for the next six-and-one-half minutes as the once-efficient Panthers suffered a lapse of concentration and production. When they finally awoke on a Baumann follow-up, the P's had committed four turnovers, missed their last eight shots, including an uncontested layup, and handed Norwich a 16-13 lead.

Neither team, it seemed, could run a sustained offense. Consequently, possessions became precious and the defensive pressure intensified. Norwich's offense finally broke through, getting behind the Panthers' full-court pressure for a 2-on-1 fastbreak basket by Kenny Abrams at 13:04. When Morris LaFavors drove for a layup three minutes later, the Cadets had ripped off a 12-0 run and ripped the lead from the hands of Middlebury. Baumann then made his presence known. He crashed the boards with Dave Findlay ('91), producing two offensive rebounds and a bucket. After Jeff Smith made one of two from the line, Pat McDonough ('89) snared the rebound of a Gill miss and fed the ubiquitous Baumann underneath the hoop for two more. Gill also added the run with a 2 and 7/8ths pointer from the left wing and two more long-range bombs. Still, the Panthers could not overtake the Cadets as the teams exchanged mini-runs in the closing minutes of the first half. When the dust had settled, Norwich led 35-31.

The second half opened no better for the P's than most of the first half had gone. Connecting for three baskets in their first eleven possessions, including two Torpey trifectas, Middlebury should have been in serious jeopardy of being blown out of Burlington. However, the Cadets were not fairing much better as Baumann and the boys put a hand in every face, an arm in every passing land and a lid on the basket to keep Norwich within striking distance. At 43-40 the Panthers went to work, scoring on three consecutive trips down the floor, 9 of 14 during the run to take a commanding 9-point lead. When Norwich called timeout at 6:34, Findlay had just buried a three to give Middlebury a 60-51 lead. During this spurt which consumed almost seven minutes, Torpey hit another trifecta and Jeff Smith scored an easy layup after a Findlay offensive rebound. It was Mike Baumann, however, who took over the offense, scoring twelve points in the paint, highlighted by a high-fiving, crowd-awakening three-point play.

***Neither team, it seemed, could run a sustained offense. Consequently, possessions became precious and defensive pressure intensified.***

Having apparently wrapped up the win in this Christmas season, the P's experienced the guilt pangs of receiving and not giving—and tried to give th game back to Norwich. Down the stretch, Middlebury missed the front end of four (of eight) one-and-one foul shooting situations, committed five turnovers in the final 6:34, and failed to score *any* field goals. Gill, however, continued to knock down free throws and hold the Cadets at arm's length. Norwich climbed back into the game behind the offensive prowess of Kenny Abrams who buried a straight-away three with 30 seconds remaining to pull the Cadets to within one at 66-65. They would get no closer, though, as Pat Torpey stole the ball from Norwich ballhandlers on their final two possessions, and Mike Gill ran out the final seconds to preserve their first victory of the season.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# Syracuse will write its own destiny

By Nancy Connor

The Syracuse University basketball team lived up to lofty preseason predictions as they beat Missouri, 86-84, in the final round of the Big Apple N.I.T. tournament this past weekend. Syracuse breezed to the finals with decisive wins over La Salle and Wyoming, as well as a blowout victory over Bobby Knight's Indiana team (thankfully no chairs were thrown), thereby raising their record to 4-0. In the semi-final game against Indiana, the Orangemen were absolutely electrifying, playing the "run and gun" game with perfection. Even Dick Vitale, the announcer you love to hate, was in his glory as Derrick Coleman, Billy "The Chill" Owens, and Stephen Thompson slammed and jammed their way to a 102-78 victory. Junior Matt Roe, beginning the season looking considerably stronger and more confident, provided the Orangemen with the consistent three-point shot they needed to balance the endless dunks.

It proved to be sweet revenge for Syracuse, as four out of five current starters participated in the heartbreaking and oh-so-avoidable loss to Indiana in the 1987 NCAA final in New Orleans.

***It proved to be sweet revenge for Syracuse, as four out of five current starters participated in the heartbreaking and oh-so avoidable loss to Indiana in the 19897 NCAA final in New Orleans.***

In Friday's game against Missouri, Stephen Thompson led the team with 23 points, while Sherman Douglas racked up another 21 points for the win. The impressive Missouri team held out until the very end, and yet Thompson's 3-point play with fourteen seconds left in overtime cemented the win for the Orange. Derrick Coleman, apparently adjusting to life at center, had fifteen rebounds (which proves that when Derrick doesn't sulk, S.U. wins), and senior sixth man Herman "The Human Helicopter" Harried contributed his token 2 points for the cause.

Somehow Syracuse will make it to the Final Four in April – be it with scrappy play or the flashy, aggressive style displayed during the Big Apple NIT tournament. Surely, though, they cannot rely on their free throws to win the close games; this is something that has plagued Syracuse teams for years. Unfortunately, coach Jim Boeheim insists on whining about everything except his team's dismal showing from the line; thus the problem is more ignored than addressed and this attitude of Boeheim's seems to have been adopted by the players. I can only hope that Syracuse will take it all this year – may they work on their free throw shooting and finally win in the clutch situation that has previously alluded them.

## PHONATHON

**Thirty student callers won $750 in gift certificates to local stores and consumed 21 pizzas during 7 nights of phonathons November 6–17. A total of 81 students raised $21,300 from 727 alumni in unrestricted gifts as part of Middlebury's annual solicitation of alumni. This student–run effort was organized by SAA Board members T.R. Lazo and Caroline Orme '89 and will be repeated again after Winter Carnival.**

# *Gretzky's mettle shines*

*(continued from page 15)*

season, but in light of their 30-42-8 record, he was not exactly considered a star in the making.

Part of the surprise of Nicholls' emergence is due to the huge amount of (deserved) attention given to twenty-two year old all star goal-scoring wonder Luc Robitaille. Finishing fifth in the league in overall scoring last year, Robitaille was, and is, an exciting offensive weapon. Unfortunately, he was unable, single-handedly, to prevent the Kings from finishing 18th out of the 21 NHL clubs in last year's final standings. With the addition of Gretzky and the instant transformation of the Kings from sorry visitors in the land of Lakers to Stanley Cup contenders, both Nicholls and Robitaille are due to emerge as major forces in the NHL.

Other reliable forwards include Mike Allison, John Tonelli, Mike Krushelnyski, Bobby Carpenter, and veteran winger Dave Taylor (of the old Charlie Simmer-Marcel Dionne-Dave Taylor Triple Crown Line). Personally, I don't care if old no-helmet Ron Duguay scores 5 goals this year because he lost that perm, he's got a great haircut, and face it—he looks damn good. Aside from the consistently strong Glenn Healy, 20 year-old Mark Fitzpatrick looks promising in goal. He's won his first two NHL starts, appears so calm and collected that he might doze off between shots, and at 6'2", 195 lbs. is an imposing figure in front of the net. Though the Kings' defense has been infamously awful in the past, there seems to be improvement in this area as well. During the Sabres game, they were able to contain the enormous Buffalo team (9 players 6'3" and over) without difficulty.

It was a thrill for me to come home, watch #99 pump in the winning goal, and hear the crowd burst into a rousing rendition of "I Love LA." You may hate the state of California, but you can't help but like Wayne Gretzky. He's one of the greatest athletes in the world, he's wealthier than your average sheik, he's married to a mildly attractive actress AND he's still a darn nice, down to earth guy (even if Peter Pocklington begs to differ). I realize this may make some Easterners slightly ill, but between the back to back Laker World Championships, the Dodgers' World Series victory, and acquisition of the Great Gretzky, you have to wonder if the Big Man isn't showing a slight preference for the City of Angels. If the Kings go all the way to the Stanley Cup finals I bet we could even book Elvis for the Anthem.

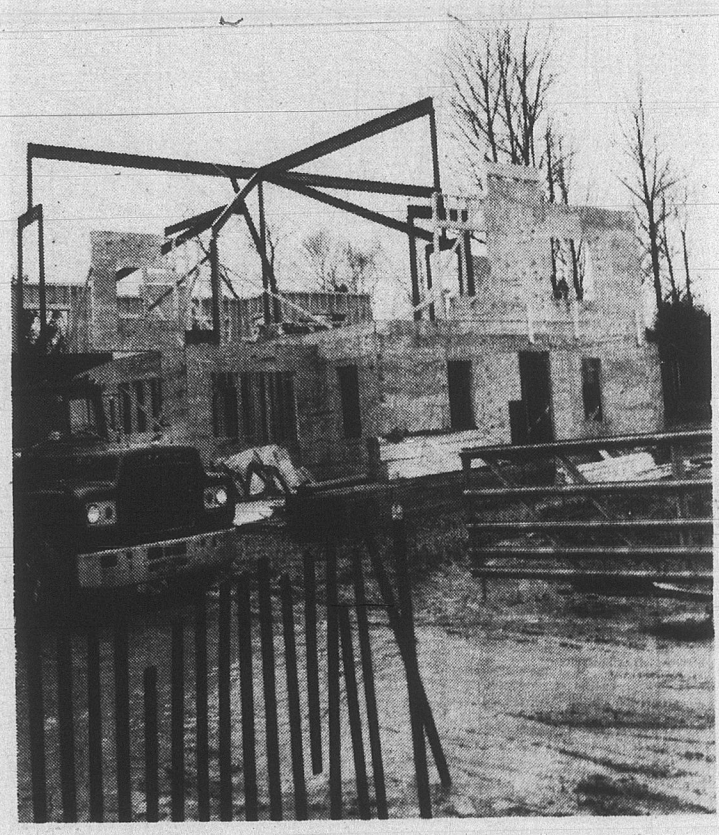
# Gasper on revolutionary socialism

*(continued from page 3)*

age skilled working wage. There wouldn't be a huge division of interest between the people making the decisions and the people who are supposed to be represented. I don't think that we could see such a society in the United States, or anywhere else, emerge through a series of piecemeal changes in the existing system: I think that there has to be a radical break, and that's what revolutionary socialism is about. There has to be a movement of a majority of the population in order to take power back that the minority is currently wielding.

**GF:** And this is one of the goals of the ISO?

**PG:** Yes. I think that people might think that these are really nice goals, but they just can't happen without a huge transformation of society. I think there's a very important question for anybody who *is* looking for a large scale transformation in the world in which we live has got to address — and that's what possible agencies there might be for such changes. The ISO would argue that the only agency which is capable of bringing about these changes is the organized working class, because the organized working class has the capacity to shut down the economy. It's by no means a pipe dream to think that the workers can do this because all around the world, even today, we see workers flexing their muscles and doing that sort of thing: in South Korea and South Africa, and the Philippines. And not in just Third World countries; twenty years ago there was a general strike of ten million people in France, there was a strike of five million, for a day, in France last month. We constantly see groups of workers, organized and unorganized, showing that collectively they have a huge amount of power. And if you think the economic system, must go through great periods of severe crisis, then there must be occasions in which people are forced into struggle. In those moments, we [the ISO] think that the working class, as a class, not only has a capacity but comes to recognize its capacity to be able to change society in a big way. If it can recognize that, and if it can act collectively, then revolution is possible. That's what our goal is, and that's how we think we can achieve it.



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Ad Council

# Economic Center

*(continued from page 9)*

world issues with other "ordinary" citizens throughout the world. According to a publication of the Institute, "maximum exposure is essential if the IIEA is to make a difference." The Institute uses television networking, publications and conferences to reach people on a personal level.

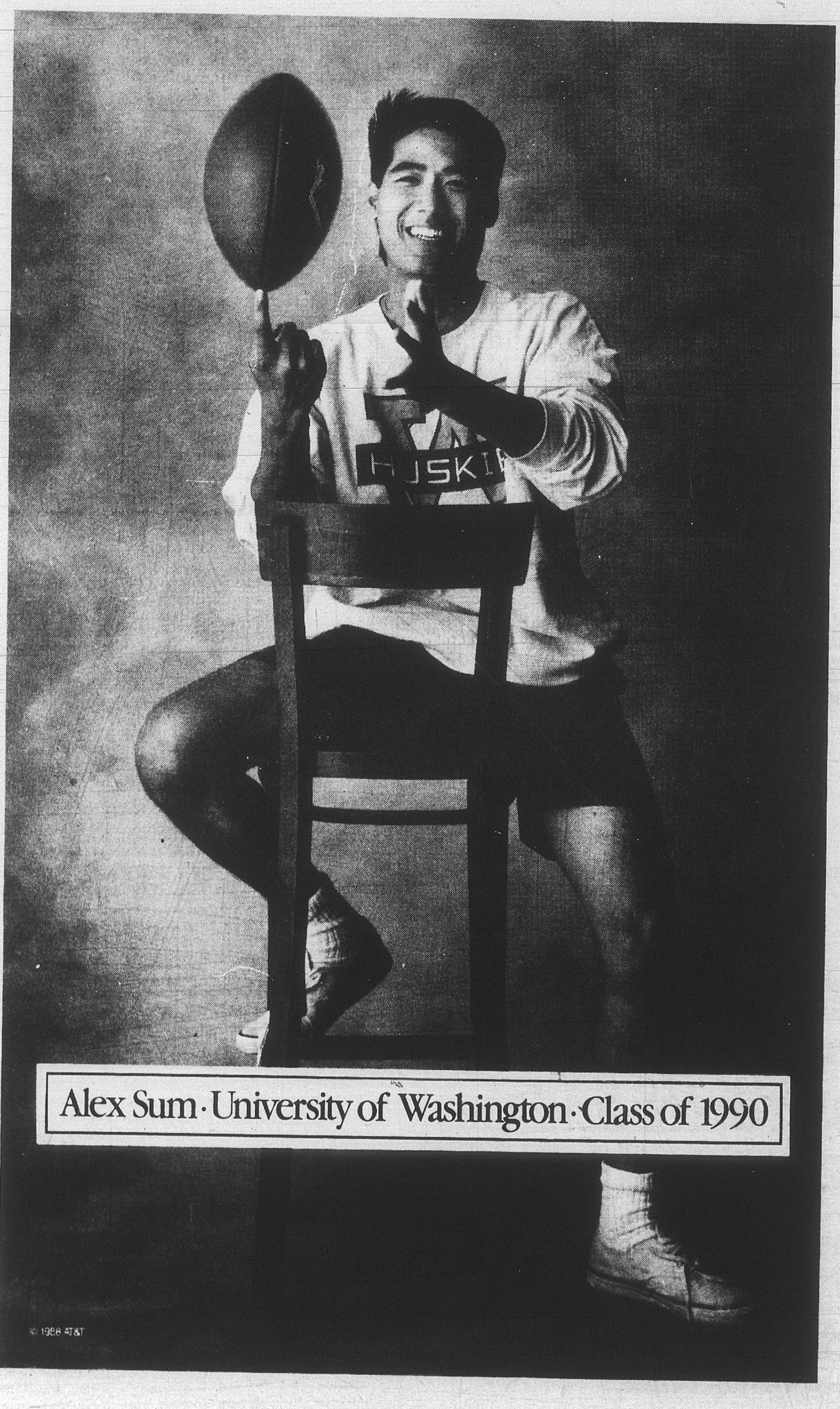
When asked why no literature has been sent to the inhabitants of this campus concerning the very existence of the Center,let alone the opportunities it may afford Middlebury students, Claudon responded that he felt that "it would be improper to use the campus mail system as a way to reach students" and that he feels it is "up to the College to publicize its association with the Institute."

Ignorance about the issue of the Institute unfortuneately plagues some faculty members as well. "I don't really know what their mandate is... I haven't been paying much attention," admitted one Economics professor in a phone interview. "You really should talk to Michael Claudon," was another response received by two other professors in the Economics department. "So many institutes seem to be cropping up," was another vague reply.

Professor Cornwall of the Economics department did feel that it was "a very positive thing for Middlebury that offers us some very special opportunities." With such an influential, exciting program in our midst, it seems too bad that the one group of people not specifically reached out to thus far has been the very student body, who certainly lends some of the "stature" to Middlebury's environment. The Institute seems to be getting quite a bit from Middlebury College.

In order to find out just how it can benefit the student seems to be up to each of us to investigate for ourselves when the time comes. President Robison could not be reached for comment incidentally, he seems to be in the Soviet Union at the moment.

# "I wasn't rubbing it in–I just wanted Eddie to know the score of last night's game."

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The "majority" responds

To the Editor:

I never thought I'd be writing to The Campus, but after reading "Feeling the pulse of the social majority" (11/18), I cannot keep quiet in the face of such a provocative and disturbing viewpoint.

I'll start by examining the author's justification of the fraternity system. His logic is as follows: 1) the goal of the college is to prepare students for the real world; 2) Exclusiveness is a real world issue, therefore; 3) Fraternities, as exclusive institutions, should be allowed to exist on campus. First, I'll assume that, by his own reasoning, this means the author is a strong supporter of intensifying minority recruitment; after all, the current student body shelters us from the real world by over-representing middle class white people. His logic for keeping fraternities is interesting, moreover, when taken to its logical conclusion. By this logic, we should *support* institutions that foster racism, sexism, and other forms of discrimination because this will "prepare" the student body for the real world. Of course, as a white male, the author will never experience discrimination directly — but he can take notes while others do.

On to his "don't rock the boat" philosophy. The author doesn't want the status quo "taken away from people like [him]." But what does he do when the status quo isn't fair? You and I may not see this immediately because the system is geared for our benefit. Many people, however, are hurt by the status quo, and they refuse to "adjust to social reality" when that reality continually slaps them down. Instead, they become those "pitiful," "social radicals" that fight for change.

I am appalled by the mentality that denounces these people. Does the author consider Martin Luther King an "antagonist" or a "hindrance"? What about anyone else who didn't "adjust" and accept their place in the status quo? These people were met with violence by those who were angered that, for example, black people would refuse to follow tradition and sit at the back of the bus. It distresses me to hear a view of such intolerance and prejudice that is not a great leap from that of the people with clubs and attack dogs in the '60's.

It's the intolerance of other viewpoints that is at the root of this. Why is it that every time someone raises an issue, he or she is shouted down (e.g. Mr. Donneley's letter of 11/18)? Some people on this campus (and I don't think that it's the majority that the author claims) seem to think that the world would be a better place if everyone thought the same — or at least the disagreements would be over the relative quality of L.L. Bean as compared to J.Crew. The strength of our society, however, arises from the differences among us and the opportunity to express those differences. The goal of a liberal arts education, moreover, should not encourage conformity and intolerance; instead, it should provide a forum for the unfettered, peaceful exchange of ideas, even if (or especially if) they challenge the status quo. We can only gain from having our beliefs challenged: either we will change our values, or we will be stronger in our convictions as a result of the process of reexamination.

So the next time someone holds a picket sign, don't turn your back and close your mind. Think about what that person is saying and make a thoughtful judgment — you'll be a better person for it.

Jim Clem '89

●

To the Editor:

I was shocked by the letter "Feeling the Pulse of the Social Majority?" in the November 18 issue of The Campus. What was most frightening was the narrow-mindedness and stoic vision of this letter.

I, too, did not attend Middlebury with a radical vision of reconstructing its whole foundation. However, if I sense something is inherently wrong with a system or it is oppressing certain individuals, then I should make an attempt to correct it.

Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, claims "all men are created equal, they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

At Middlebury, like in the early American Colonies, if we see abuses and repeated injuries, it is our obligation to correct and change them so our world can be a more perfect union.

The words of Olin Robison made a lasting impression on me at Convocation. He advised, "You are here to make some history." I am here at Middlebury to broaden my horizons, to grow and adapt into a more conscious person and hopefully to make the world a better place. I fail to see Bauer's attempt to make his own history by maintaining the status quo instead of trying to combat sexism and racism on this campus. If our Founding Fathers had had this attitude, what kind of society would we have today?

Anne Desjardins

●

To the Editor:

I am writing in reference to the November 18th Letter to the Editor entitled "Feeling the pulse of the social majority," urging the preservation of the fraternity system as it now exists. I do not object to the author's stand on the fraternity issue, but I am deeply troubled by the attitudes underlying his letter, and by his assertion that the 'social majority' at Middlebury shares his views. I believe the author's bigoted opinions are offensive not just within the Middlebury College community, but to all of society as well.

I agree with his assertion that the purpose of a college education is to prepare young people for lives in the real world. I also share his opinion that the 'exclusiveness' inherent in the fraternity system dominates society as well. But he draws a dangerous parallel between Middlebury College and society in general when he argues, "Can this (preparation) best be achieved by sheltering them (the students) from 'real world' issues, i.e. exclusiveness?" Apparently for the author, our preparation for the 'real world' should require an implicit acceptance of the status quo, and the reinforcement at the college level of the injustices that occur in society. Should Middlebury College impose here racism, sexism and the accompanying harassment that plagues the 'real world?'

The author is fortunate that the prevailing 'status quo' that he refers to favors him. In his letter, he attempts to convince the entire college community of the benefits of fraternity membership, then demands that membership be restricted to a select few. He cruelly characterizes those who seek social change as a "radical" minority who, "in the end, separate themselves from society, always playing the role of the antagonists, always a hindrance." The author explains that "those people who cannot adjust to social reality" bring discrimination upon themselves by unfairly demanding justice from those favored by the status quo. Does the author really believe that minorities and women have provoked the discrimination they suffer, and that they actually deserve it? I had hoped that such backward, misinformed views had died with Archie Bunker, and I am especially disappointed to discover them flourishing at Middlebury.

The education we earn at Middlebury brings responsibility as well as privilege. We are obligated not to fortify our own status at the expense of others, as the author seeks to do, but rather to advocate justice and equality for those overlooked by society.

At the close of his letter, the author says, "If you don't like my opinions, you certainly cannot blame them on the fraternity system." I don't. I don't believe that his warped social commentary expresses the views of the fraternity brothers at Middlebury, or the "social majority" whom he claims to represent. Middlebury College is a progressive institution, and the education offered here has its foundation in the belief that everyone in society will benefit when all its members share equality. That, I say to the author, is why *I* am here.

Tom Donovan

●

To the Editor:

I'm writing in response to the letter in the last edition of The Campus entitled "Feeling the Pulse of the 'Social Majority.'" If the author was attempting to address the fraternity issue, he was wide of the mark, for he only succeeded in presenting a very depressing view of what people, the college and society in general, should be like. I agree that we come to college to prepare for the "real world," but not by learning to accept without question the issues present in this "world." The author's condemnation of those who are supposedly "crying in pitiful desperation for change" comes across as distinctly saying these issues should not be challenged. It is true "Learning is not just studying books," but it is not done through simply living alongside these problems which we will face after graduation. Knowledge does not come to people through osmosis. It is through confronting these issues and problems, formulating opinions, and trying to solve them that we learn about ourselves as well as those around us. The author paints a picture of society full of problems, as ours truly is, but one which is populated by citizens who only recognize these problems, but do nothing about them. College is seen as preparing us for this. He feels that Middlebury, as a microcosm of this society, should allow similar problems to exist here. By doing, and taking no action towards them, we are thus well prepared to enter the author's "real world." The author sees the fraternity issue as bringing up an issue, exclusiveness, which he feels is representative of those existing in the real world. By addressing this issue, we apparently are "sheltering" ourselves from what we will surely encounter later. With this I disagree. The addressing of this is not an attempt to "shelter us from the 'real world' issues." The simple fact that there are those for and against fraternities is significant. It shows that people are thinking over the issues, forming opinions and standing up for them. This seems far more helpful in preparing us for this "real world" than the author's "let's live with the issues and do nothing about them" method. If the author wishes to live in a society of unquestioning automatons such as the one he depicts, this is his prerogative. I, on the other hand, choose to exercise my judgment on the issues present today, form my own opinions, and try to contribute in a positive way to the making of a better society.

One last question to the author, who claims to be the representative of the "social majority": When was the election, and how many votes did you get to make you the representative of this "majority?" I think that I and a lot of other people here missed the election.

Jamie Rankcar

## Here's how I feel on the frat issue

To the Editor:

Here I am again, sitting at my desk, reading the slanderous comments made about fraternities in The Campus by the seemingly many anti-sexist groups on the Middlebury campus. Being a member of one of these organizations, I find many of the articles in The Campus infuriating. I am truly amazed at the audacity that the faculty has shown in their suggestion for major reforms to take place concerning fraternities. First of all, it should be obvious that the "reform process" presented by the faculty is a poor attempt to cover-up the eventual abolishment of the fraternities. By breaking national ties and removing the Greek letters, fraternities will be effectively terminated and Professor Nuovo will have achieved his goal through an indirect, but nevertheless effective, method.

So now we have "coed social groups." Great! Come on people — think about this for a minute. These groups will be coed and yet, will not necessarily be free of all sexist feelings. Admitting women will not eliminate or alter any sexist attitudes already existing. Will these groups contribute to the community more than fraternities at Middlebury? I think not! There exists in fraternities and between fraternity members a kind of bonding that I have not seen anywhere else. Sure, you have heard all of this before but anyone that is, or has been, a member of any organization where close friendships occur knows what I am talking about. Fraternities do contribute to the community through numerous projects which have been going on for some time. Many of the members of fraternities are involved in the Big Brother program with the people in town. Chi Psi sponsors a haunted house every Halloween for the children of the Middlebury community. We have a speaker series for the faculty and their families once a semester. This week Chi Psi is sponsoring a clothes drive for the needy in the Middlebury community. Only recently have these projects received attention, but most of it is negative. Of course, the projects are positive, but anything the fraternities do now is considered brown-nosing in order to remain balanced on the thin line they are now walking. The general consensus seems to be that fraternities are just a place to drink beer and to pick up women (or men since women frequent fraternities by their own choice on the weekends.) I do most of my studying at the fraternity house during the week, and I'm doing well academically. These proposed "social groups" will become nothing more than a place to drink on the weekends, providing no benefits to the community whatsoever. Fraternities, on the other hand, provide more than the above by functioning as a place of many diverse members. If the faculty does not see this, they have the wrong idea of what fraternities were created for. They also have little conception of the activities of a large portion of the student body every weekend. There will not exist in these "groups" the same friendship that exists in fraternities. Members of the opposite cannot live together in groups and remain without the development of some sexual tension, not necessarily physical, between members of the opposite sex which would lead to the division of the group. This division does not exist in fraternities. And these divisions will not contribute to the same bonding that occurs between bothers of fraternities. I consider the friendships I have made through my fraternity very valuable and something that would not exist in the same way elsewhere, especially in a coed atmosphere. If you do not possess the feelings described above through participation in any organization, then I pity you.

Now that the intellectual and moral benefits of fraternities have been illustrated, the topic of sexism should be addressed. Of course fraternities are all male. The reason for this insistence I described in the previous paragraph. If fraternity members are such sexist pigs, then why are there such problems controlling the door every time an event is sponsored by a fraternity. Crowd control is a big problem in several of the fraternities on the weekends, thus contradicting the advertised theory that most of the students don't like the fraternities. I realize that there are many people who don't frequent fraternities because they don't like them, and that is their choice. If the push for the equal mixture of men and women on this campus is at all serious, rules will be enforced which forbid all students to have any single sex institutions at all. This is getting to the point of absurdity. I attended this college not only for a strong liberal arts education, but also for the everlasting friendships that I have made through fraternities and not just my own. My academic career is very important but I consider the education that I receive outside of class as integral part of my college career. Fraternities contribute to this cause greatly.

The issue of sex discrimination is a very serious one that concerns more than just the Middlebury campus. It is obvious that women are just as mentally capable of everything that men are, and that they shouldn't be discriminated against because they are female. However, single sex organizations have been a part of society since the creation of the human race and they should continue to be. Fraternities do not promote sexist feelings and fraternity brothers are in no way prejudiced against women. The public has no right to stereotype all fraternities because of one incident that occurred last year. In fact, calling all fraternities 'sexist' is itself being sexist against men.

Chris Cox Chi Psi '91

## The Middlebury Campus

Founded 1905 December 2, 1988

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# OPINIONS

*Letters to the Editor*

## Hogwash! Swine takes a bath

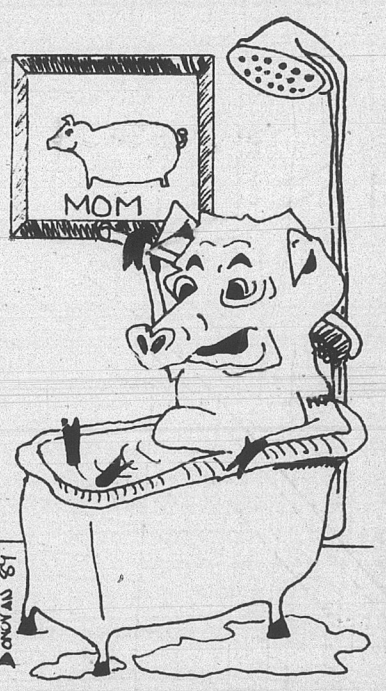
**To the Editor:**

After reading Geoffrey T. Coffey's article on the brittle relationship between Mike Tyson and his spouse Robin Givens, I felt impelled to pick up a pen in order to write a response to the first two paragraphs. Many of his comments found within these two paragraphs are offensive to the black community as a whole.

On the back page of the October 14th issue of The Campus, Mr. Coffey referred to Tyson as follows.

Just to be sure that I do not miss a single insult, I am going to analyze each one of Mr. Coffey's sentences in these paragraphs.

The first refers to Tyson's incredible build and "innate" attribute to this chosen career of boxing. Unless I am mistaken there are hundreds of other individuals, male and female, in the world of incredible build. Take Arnold Schwarzenegger, Lou Ferrigno, and Sylvester Stallone for example, all of whom sweat, PERIOD. As for this sense of fear I get from reading Mr. Coffey's description of Mike Tyson is that those who are of incredible build usually are the butt of insults




which range from their lack of intelligence to extreme dexterity with their fists. Black men, more than any member of any other nationality, fall victim to such abuse.

Mr. Coffey is correct — Mike Tyson does make a living with his fists. However, so did Rocky Marciano, that legendary star of the boxing ring now star of the screen due to none other than Sylvester Stallone.

On occasion, I have watched boxers in action such as Sugar Ray Leonard, Muhammad Ali, Larry Holmes, and Mike Tyson. These men all have one thing in common besides their career — they are of African heritage. And it was our African ancestors who were plucked from their homeland and plotted on the plantations of the South only to be asked to degrade themselves by fighting each other, no matter what their kinship bond may have been! Therefore, if my people appear to be dexterous at the art of boxing or even slightly larger than the rest it is because we, the "big-thighed" people according to Jimmy the Greek, were indeed "breeded" thus.

In the process of providing us with his omniscience, the author has managed to slur a man's character and, not to mention, help to reinforce some of the oldest held stereotypes about those blacks who rise to fame despite their "shady" background.

I propose this question to the public: Who says that being the product of a "ghetto" infers "uncivilization?" First of all, I have always found fault with the term "ghetto" because like the word "tribe" people have been known to associate negative connotations with it. Again, the black community proves to be the victim of such erroneous connotations.

A ghetto is merely a place where persons of homogeneous nationality reside together in order to preserve that feeling of comfort which they once felt in their own country. Not every ethnic community is conducive to hooligans and violence or deprived setting or lifestyle.

In closing, I wish a touch of sensitivity and awareness on Geoffrey and others like him. When one goes to write a commentary he does just that — COMMENT — not fabricate false concepts or perpetrate further stereotypes.

**Alvin T. Williams**
**Madrid**

●

**To the Editor:**

As a Middlebury student in the Washington Semester Program I was dismayed to read the gross distortions in Geoffrey Coffey's offensive *Swine of the Week* column of November 11. In this column — after extensively attacking President–elect Bush — Mr. Coffey sharply criticized the American voters for being completely influenced by television in their choice for President of the United States. But the egregious factual errors in Mr. Coffey's column have led me to believe that Mr. Coffey himself is guilty of the same "T.V. worship" that he so abhors.

While my purpose is not to defend Mr. Bush's views on the various topics which Mr. Coffey brings up, I think it is necessary to state the true facts since Mr. Coffey has chosen to ignore them.(or doesn't know them). Mr. Coffey stated that SDI is unrealistic and has major problems, therefore it is ludicrous for Bush to support it. While it is true that these problems exist, it seems to me unwise to reject SDI without spending some more money to research its potential, which is what Bush supports. It may well be 15 years until we have the technology to make SDI feasible, as Coffey states, but isn't 15 years better than never? Mr. Coffey might take time to recall that in 1960 it seemed an impossible task to put a man on the moon, but President Kennedy had the foresight to spend the money on research which made it a reality only 9 years later.

Mr. Coffey goes on to say that Bush will close down abortion clinics in the United States and the Bush "will force women to seek their abortions underground." This scenario is *highly* unlikely to say the least. If Mr. Coffey fully understood the government, he would know that it is impossible for the President to outlaw abortion. The only way that abortion could be outlawed is through either a Constitutional amendment or a Supreme Court reversal of its 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision. An Amendment is basically impossible, and the current makeup of the court makes it unlikely that a reversal would occur(there is now a 5–4 conservative majority on the court but Justice O'Connor tends to vote liberally on women's issues). Also, a proper test case would have to be found. More importantly, was the Supreme Court to overturn Roe vs. Wade *it would not illegalize abortion.* The right to have legalized abortions would revert back to the individual states, and with a majority of states controlled by Democratic, pro–choice majorities, it is virtually assured that abortion would be legal in most states.

I could go on and state the many other factual errors in the *Swine of the Week* column, but I will limit myself to one last glaring error. Coffey states that: "Bush came up with the idea of a "sound–bite," where each night he would give the networks a tape of himself standing before the American flag, spouting insults at Dukakis." This is totally false. The "sound–bite" has been around since the 1960 campaign; Bush certainly did not invent it. Furthermore, Bush (nor Dukakis) did not give the networks a tape of himself. The networks filmed the 8 to 10 speeches that Bush (or Dukakis) would give each day and selected the excerpt to be seen on the news. The Bush/Dukakis campaigns had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Coffey is certainly entitled to voice his opinion, but opinions must be backed up by fact, or at least a demonstrative knowledge of the topic, to be valid. Mr. Coffey's column demonstrates neither. Saying that Americans elected their President solely because "he happened to look good on television" is ludicrous. Mr. Coffey must think that he is smarter than most Americans considering the low esteem in which he holds their decision making ability. Americans should be offended at his calling them the "collective swine of the week" and at his calling the future President an "incompetent bozo." How many incompetent bozos does Coffey know who were a W.W. II fighter pilot, a Congressman, Ambassador to China, Director of the CIA, and Vice–President of the U. S.? If Coffey wants to write an article on the influence of T.V. on Americans, fine, but if he's simply looking to call somebody an incompetent bozo and disguise it as an article, perhaps he should look closer to home.

**Rob Gray '90**

***"If Coffey wants to write an article on the influence of T.V. on Americans, fine, but if he's simply looking to call somebody an incompetent bozo and disguise it as an article, perhaps he should look closer to home."***

## Winter Term needs your input

With all the uproar over the fraternity issue, it was all too easy to forget that the future of Winter Term, like that of the fraternities, is endangered by an upcoming faculty vote. Last spring the faculty moved to consider either abolishing or drastically modifying the Winter Term system — and possibly replacing it with a semester system. At the time, the lines were drawn fairly clearly: most faculty opposed Winter Term; most students supported it.

Fortunately, the review process for Winter Term has plenty of room for student input; unfortunately, there hasn't been much to date. It seems that students are incapable of focusing on more than one issue at a time — The Campus is also guilty. Still, while the fraternity issue has been the predominant concern on campus, the issue that really affects us all as students is Winter Term.

Winter Term is good. While there is certainly room for improvement — students don't always give their all, course offerings are often limited — the essential concept is a positive feature of Middlebury. The freedom to pursue alternative study during Winter Term was a factor in many students' decisions to attend Middlebury, and the vast majority have taken advantage of the opportunity. There's also a minority that abuses that freedom — like with the fraternities, it is this minority that sticks out.

The opportunity we speak of isn't just the classes offered here during Winter Term. It also includes the opportunity, to visit the Soviet Union or Egypt; it includes the opportunity to pursue an internship. And, dare we say it, it includes the opportunity to enjoy our unique Vermont environs.

If this is important to you — and it's important to us, remember that this Winter Term will be under close scrutiny. And make your voice heard — write to The Campus, let your professors know how you feel.

Winter Term is not some black mark on Middlebury's academic program — it's an essential good that we can build on.

## The Peaks, the Pits

### Best

1. Ballenger Computer Center
2. Free Parking
3. Campus Security Mopeds
4. "The Last Resort" — honesty in advertising.
5. Football crushes Amherst.
6. Doonesbury lives on
7. Soviet Students arrive and thrive.
8. Hepburn elevator.
9. CIA protesters and counter-protesters duke it out in verbal streetfight.
10. Frank Kelley

### Worst

1. Computer viruses
2. The other parking regulations
3. Keg crackdown
4. Proctor Lines
5. Football loses everything else.
6. Poisonous chicken tenders.
7. Art Center relocated, Student Center still nowhere to be seen.
8. Laundry ticket shortage.
9. College remains aloof.
10. Campus subscription delays.

### Baddest:

1. Ted Turner.

*Swine of the Week:*

# Pigskin coach fumbles

by Geoffrey T. Coffey

In this great reeking world of mud-splattered swine, there are few fields so entirely corrupt and disreputable as is the field of sports. On all levels of sporting competition, there is nothing to be heard but the grunting of insatiable hogs and the incessant din of rooting snouts covered with excrement. Consider the extent of the swinehood: major professional athletes have died from cocaine use, others have destroyed their bodies with steroids, and yet the teams and professional administrations are doing very little about it; Olympic competition is continually beset by boycotts and drug abuse; college recruiters are so trivializing the concept of NCAA/non-professional athletics (with bribes and bonuses to prospective players) that they are slowly destroying the very sports they are trying to enhance — witness the death penalty conferred upon SMU's football team. We complain that the Soviet Olympic athletes win more medals than ours do because they are subsidized by their government, and yet we do not question the fact that Edwin Moses owns both a Porsche and a Mercedes. Irate New York and Boston fans insist that the current West coast dominance of professional sports is but a matter of luck. Cheers of "Go team!" have been replaced by "Kick that bastard in the head!"

At any major sports venue, a hot dog costs three bucks, and a beer four.

There is one facet of the sporting realm that has remained relatively untainted — children's sports. Little league baseball. Pop Warner football. YMCA basketball. Generally, the children have feared no evils but for a few drunken, shouting, enraged fathers and the occasional blind referee. The competition has been even, and the games have been fun. Unfortunately, our world is fond of finding exploitable little paradises such as these and filling them with the inevitable mud which swine so adore. With this in mind, it is easy to understand the existence of a man named Matthew Hampton.

Recently, a number of coaches in the Montgomery County Recreation Department League (a football league for 12- and 13-year-old boys in Maryland) became a bit skeptical about the monstrous players and romping wins of a certain team, the Bethesda-Chevy Chase (BCC) Boys Club, coached by Mr. Hampton. After several complaints, league officials investigated the matter and discovered that nine of the BCC players had had their birth certificates altered, and were in fact upwards of sixteen years old. In an interview with the Washington Post, Hampton denied altering the birth certificates, but several of his own team members admitted that he had taken full responsibility for the affair, telling them that a friend who was registering the players at the start of the season had altered the ages at his request.

It goes without saying that 12-year-old boys have barely entered puberty, if at all, whereas 16- and 17-year olds have more testosterone flowing through them than they know what to do with. The physical difference between a 6-year-old and a 10-year-old is almost negligible, as it is between a 20- and 24-year-old. 12 vs. 16, however, is like the nuclear arsenal of Haiti vs. the combined technologies of the USA and USSR.

Hampton insisted on his innocence, dismissing rumors of sixteen-year-old players with the line, "It's an old joke around coaching circles, that 'one of the kids drove to the game.'" However, in an interview that same day, Montgomery Village Junior Team coach Kevin Hilt said, "We knew something wasn't right after my other coach saw a [BCC] kid drive off at the wheel of a car after the game." Montgomery Village was recently shut out by BCC, 20-0.

After the story hit the Washington Post, Hampton began to admit more guilt. "Six of our kids were a bit heavy," he acknowledged, "but we also had some real dinky kids on the team. There were five kids that were really shrimps and we played all of them."

Despite the growing controversy, many of the BBC players' parents stood up for Mr. Hampton. A certain Phillip Patterson, proud father and monumental idiot, even went so far as to blame the spectacular winning season not on the overaged kids, but on the quality of coaching. "It's the best-coached team my son ever played on," he said. "The coaches put more into it than any I've ever seen."

I'll say. Not only did these fabulous coaches cheat the league and threaten to injure the legal, smaller players, but they further insisted that the players wear "contra" patches on their jerseys, telling them that they played the kind of hard-hitting "contra football" that made America strong. Assistant coach Hansen explained the patches with, "This is an ideology basically of the way I feel about things. 'Contra' means we believe in hard work and fairness and we are going to win . . . I make no bones about it: I support counter-revolution in sports."

Fairness? No comment.

The BCC Boys Club has now been disbanded, and Hampton and his assistant Todd Hansen have been barred from coaching again in the state of Maryland. This punishment is, of course, far too mild. Both men should be lobotomized and institutionalized in the interests of public safety, as they are both stark raving lunatics. To impose their own twisted political views on the impressionable minds of their players is bad enough, but age-cheating (a children's league equivalent to steroid-beefing in the NFL) is both grim and abhorrent.

Congratulations, Matthew Hampton. You have successfully slid the world of sports one inch closer to the toilet in which all athletes and sporting events will one day be flushed. You have cheated in the sacred realm of the child, thereby introducing more unpleasantness into the children's lives than already exists. You have created your mud pit, and now you must wallow in it. Welcome to the Royal Order of the Hog — you are the swine of the week.

HEY GUYS, AFTER WE KICK THE KEG, LET'S GO TO THE CHATEAU AND CALL EVERYONE HOMOS AND FAGS AND STUFF!
YEAH! WE CAN CALL THEM QUEERS AND FAIRIES TOO!
AWESOME, ITS GONNA BE SOOO COOL!
DONOVAN '89

# Can't we just grow up?

by James A. Perreault

When I received my room assignment last May I was convinced that I had somehow made a coup and had landed in, according to the picture and the description in the college catalogue, one of the best residence halls on campus. Transferring from California, where the architectural style of college buildings can only be called "1960's ugly," the Chateau looked like Nirvana. I could not believe my luck as I moved in; it looked better than the catalogue picture, the rooms were enormous, and the closets would cause such a room to be called a suite at a California school.

It was not until the third or fourth day of orientation that this feeling was marred. Some of the Junior Counselors informed the transfers living in the Chateau to be careful, that the Chateau was where all the gay people lived. Having lived in Los Angeles this was not the first time I had had to deal with this type of situation. No, not everyone in L.A. is a homosexual, but they do make up a significant portion of the population and you cannot avoid them for long. At first I was extremely homophobic; I did not want to deal with "those people." But it could not be avoided and the more I got to know them the more I realized that they are not some kind of mutants and that they do not pose a threat to my heterosexuality. Having defined my association with homosexuals in my mind I lost my fear and hatred of them, and no longer judge them as a group but deal with them on an individual basis as I would any other person.

When the returning students moved in, however, I watched with interest to see if I could pick out which ones were which, even though I had already learned that it does not work that way. Gay people do not have a certain style, and people with a certain style most of the time are not gay. But the idea that there were homosexuals living there had been planted in my mind. When I got to know my neighbors though, I realized that something was amiss — this preconception proved to be untrue. I will not say whether there are any homosexuals living in the Chateau or not because, frankly, it is none of our business. And to make such a statement would almost be as offensive as the episodes that have occurred at the Chateau this semester.

I have never seen a residence hall labelled as effectively as the Chateau has been; even the fraternities with their cliquishness are not nailed down with such solid labels. In the minds of most students at Middlebury the Chateau is the faggot dorm, period, no argument. Even the freshmen have been convinced of this by their J.C.'s. So why should we care? As heterosexuals we should be secure enough so that it does not bother us, right? The truth is it does not really bother us. We even joke about it; but that, as residents, is our privilege. It is not the label that upsets us; we realize that five or six years ago there was a large group of gay people living there, and we understand that most students at Middlebury have led isolated lives and have never come in contact with this before. We know that it is their ignorance that perpetuates a label that is outdated.

What disturbs the residents of the Chateau is that rumors have turned into actions. I do not think I have ever encountered such a homophobic group of people as the student body of this college. Why should the Chateau by subjected to profanity shouted in the middle of the night by freshmen from Allen, or by fraternity brothers in our own halls, or have apples thrown through our windows, or have to deal with obscene phone calls just to satisfy those juvenile fears? I have to admit that I am disappointed with the students at Middlebury; I must have expected more from those attending one of the best liberal arts institutions in the nation than adolescent behavior based on stereotypes.

*Letters to the Editor*

# Why were we kicked to the rear?

To the Editor:

Could we be missing pages from our editions of The Campus, or are we correct in assuming that different sports aren't getting equal coverage? In the November 4th and November 11th editions of The Campus, the women's soccer team received minimal coverage. This is surprising, as we were the only fall sport to make post-season play. In the November 4th issue the article entitled "Women's soccer gains NIAC tourney bid" appeared in the bottom corner of page 15, with no picture. Two other sports team article in this edition contained both pictures and headlines. In the November 11th issue, another women's soccer article was displayed in a similar manner. Instead of stressing our unique accomplish of making post-season play, the focus of the article was based on our loss to Tufts in overtime of the final game of the NIAC championships. We would like to see other fall sports statistics printed in The Campus so that we can see the results of *all* of the fall sports seasons.

Chris Munion and Margie Tyndall

# Unfounded suspicions

To the Editor:

I'm writing regarding the acts of a local business. Recently a friend of mine from high school came to Middlebury for an interview. We had some extra time so I thought it would be nice if he saw the town so he could get a feel for the Midd way of life. He skis, so I brought him into Skihaus. The minute we walked in a saleswoman alerted another to watch out for us. Imagine my embarrassment when the two of us were followed around the store like petty thieves. We were made so uncomfortable that my friend asked to leave. When I got back to the dorm, I told some of my friends about the incident. They all nodded their heads and said similar things had happened to them at Skihaus.

I don't expect a boycott of Skihaus, I just want them to realize what a strong force the Middlebury College community is. I can't imagine that theft by Middlebury College students is such a problem that they need alienate all of us. I've already written a letter to the manager, describing the problem, and that they have lost me as a customer.

If anyone else has had problems with Skihaus, I would ask (perhaps suggest) that he/she does the same.

Matthew Slaughter '92

# Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU

THE STILLS CAME OUT GREAT, DON'T YOU THINK, BOOPSIE?
BOY... NOW I'VE SEEN EVERYTHING!
11-28
WHAT'S THAT?
THERE'S A WOMAN ON CHANNEL Z GIVING BIRTH LIVE ON THE AIR!
YOU'RE KIDDING. OH, MY GOD...
YOU KNOW, SHE LOOKS VERY FAMILIAR. SHE LOOKS LIKE... LIKE...
J.J.!
NO... NO, MORE LIKE SALLY FIELD.
IT IS J.J.! THAT'S J.J.!
WHAT'S SHE DOING GIVING BIRTH ON CABLE?
I CAN'T BELIEVE IT, I JUST CAN'T...
LOOK, THEY'RE FLASHING HER PROGRESS ON THE SCREEN. SHE'S DILATED SEVEN CENTIMETERS!
11-29
THIS IS AMAZING, MIKE! DO YOU REALIZE SHE'S HAVING A BABY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COUNTRY, AND WE'RE WATCHING IT LIVE? YIKES, EIGHT CENTIMETERS!
PUSH! PUSH!
OF COURSE, I SUPPOSE IT COULD BE TAPE DELAY.
I CAN'T BELIEVE THIS! SHE'S A MONTH EARLY!
HOW DO YOU SUPPOSE THEY SCHEDULE A PROGRAM LIKE THIS?
11-30
OH, MY GOD... HERE IT COMES!
PUSH, J.J., PUSH!
OOWW...
I SEE IT! I SEE IT!
WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?
MIKE! OH, MIKE! I NEED YOU!
I'M COM-ING!
HE'S COM-ING!
OH, GROSS...
YOU LOOK A LITTLE SHOOK UP, PAL. YOU FEELING OKAY?
YEAH... YEAH... I'M FINE. THANKS.
12-1
WANNA TALK ABOUT IT?
MY WIFE JUST GAVE BIRTH ON CABLE T.V. AREN'T YOU GLAD YOU ASKED?
HEY, I SAW THAT SHOW! THAT WAS YOUR WIFE?
YOU... YOU SAW THE SHOW?
YEAH. FRANKLY I WAS SURPRISED SHE STOPPED HER SHALLOW BREATHING SO SOON.
EVERY-ONE'S A CRITIC.
I SAW HER, J.J. SHE'S BEAUTIFUL, ABSOLUTELY BEAUTIFUL.
I'M GLAD YOU WERE WATCHING, MIKE...
12-2
HAVING A KID IS THE MOST CREATIVE THING I'VE EVER DONE. I'M SO HAPPY I GOT TO THE STATION IN TIME TO SHARE THE EXPERIENCE WITH MY VIEWERS.
SO HOW'D YOU DO IN THE RATINGS?
NOT SO GOOD. WE GOT CLOBBERED BY "MONDAY NIGHT FOOTBALL."
A BABY. WE ACTUALLY HAVE A BABY.
KIND OF TAKES YOUR BREATH AWAY, DOESN'T IT?
12-3
SO WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE, J.J.?
WELL, I'VE GOT A PROPOSAL.
IF YOU'RE WILLING, I'D BE AMENABLE TO PAPERING OVER OUR IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES AND LEADING A LIFE OF COMPLETE PRETENSE UNTIL THE KID LEAVES FOR COLLEGE.
MORE THAN FAIR. DEAL!
I'LL HAVE MY BARRACUDA CALL YOUR BARRACUDA.

There is evidence that diet and cancer are related. Follow these modifications in your daily diet to reduce chances of getting cancer:

1. Eat more high-fiber foods such as fruits and vegetables and whole-grain cereals.
2. Include dark green and deep yellow fruits and vegetables rich in vitamins A and C.
3. Include cabbage, broccoli, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi and cauliflower.
4. Be moderate in consumption of salt-cured, smoked, and nitrite-cured foods.
5. Cut down on total fat intake from animal sources and fats and oils.
6. Avoid obesity.
7. Be moderate in consumption of alcoholic beverages.

No one faces cancer alone. AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

## Give yourself a hand against breast cancer

Breast self-examination is easy, takes only a few minutes and can be performed in the privacy of your own home. It's an important way you can detect early and highly curable breast cancer. Through monthly breast self-examinations, you will learn how your normal breast tissue feels and will be able to recognize a change if one occurs. In fact, most breast lumps are found by women themselves.

*Take control of your body and your life.*

Make breast self-examination a part of your monthly routine. And see your doctor regularly for clinical exams and advice on mammography.

For a free pamphlet about breast self-examination, call your local American Cancer Society.

We're here to help.